
Statewide Homelessness Study 2013

HOMELESSNESS IN MISSOURI



University of Missouri-St. Louis
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013 *Missouri Statewide Homeless Study* reports data on the 2011 – 2012 biennial period. In addition to updating the 2011 *State of Homelessness in Missouri* study, it examines trends over the period 2007 – 2012 and assess change over time. The report provides Missouri statewide data as well as a detailed analysis of conditions and trends in the Missouri Continuum of Care. The trend data in particular show three key changes over the past half-decade:

1. AN APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS IN MISSOURI:

A comparison of the Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts for January 2007 and January 2012 shows a 67 percent increase in the number of homeless in Missouri.

2. SHIFTS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESSNESS IN MISSOURI

The number of homeless in Missouri's smaller metropolitan areas has risen. The challenge of housing those left homeless after the 2011 Joplin tornado has received well-deserved attention from the public. Such situational spikes, however, obscure the residual homelessness that is evident when looking at 5-year trends.

This is underscored by the fact that cities of comparable size have experienced similar pressures, if on a less dramatic scale. For the Continuum of Care where these cities are located, data over the 5 years examined in the report reflect the deterioration and slow recovery of the state and national economy.

3. CHANGING COMPOSITION OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION

Weakness in the economy may also be a factor in the increased number of homeless families, particularly families with younger children. The report discusses the contrast between school district counts of children suspected of being homeless and the Point-in-Time counts. In general, school district data for homeless children are significantly higher than the PIT Counts. The Continuum of Care would benefit from greater cooperation with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in their efforts to tally homeless families.

There has been less significant change in the distribution of homeless subpopulations (chronically homeless, veterans, etc.). Subpopulation data are presented in detail in the sections devoted to each Continuum of Care.

Another change, one that influenced how this report was prepared, is in the availability of data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) website: Homeless Data Exchange (HDX) at www.hudhdx.info. HUD is increasingly centralizing data collection from the Continuum, and making much of the data easily accessible to the public. Although there are constraints related to confidentiality (for example, viewing or downloading individual-level records), the website has resources that are of direct application to a state homeless study.

In addition to analysis of count data, research for the 2013 report involved interviews with leaders of the Missouri Continua of Care and agencies that provide services to the homeless.

Interviews with representatives of the Continua of Care provided in-depth information on how homeless populations are counted; how data are screened for accuracy; which partners are involved in organizing the Point-in-Time Counts; and how volunteers are recruited.

Agency leadership – most of whom have a seat on the Governor’s Committee to End Homelessness – contributed a valuable perspective on the data collection process and the impact that the results have beyond HUD’s reporting. The Point-in-Time Counts have far-reaching implications for a variety of agencies responsible for services to the homeless population, and many agencies in addition to HUD have a vested interest in the accuracy of the data.

The report also includes data on the capital investment in homeless facilities made by the Continua. The number of units in Missouri’s Housing Inventory Count increased by 30.7 percent from 2007 – 2012.

INTRODUCTION

The *2013 Missouri Statewide Homeless Study* provides comprehensive data for 2011 and 2012 and examines trends since 2007. It reports the total population of homeless and of homeless subpopulations for those years and the incidence of homeless in various regions in the State.

This study is the third in a biennial series published by the Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC).

The Point-in-Time counts conducted by the networks of homeless assistance and prevention service providers (Continuum of Care) are the primary source of data for this study. The Point-in-Time count is the method used by organizations who receive funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide an enumeration of homeless persons within their communities.

Since the last Statewide Homeless Study in 2011 there has been a significant expansion of data available on the HUD Homeless Resource Exchange (HRE) providing online access to not only Point-in-Time counts but also housing inventory and other relevant information.

This study is organized in two sections.

- Section 1 is a statewide overview. It details the demographic and geographic characteristics of the Missouri homeless population and provides background on economic and other conditions which affect homelessness.
- Section 2 has data and analysis for each of the Continua of Care, the seven Continua in metropolitan areas of Missouri and the Balance of State Continuum. The study concludes with observations on changes in and the condition of homelessness in Missouri.

MHDC contracted with the University of Missouri-St. Louis Public Policy Research Center (PPRC) to prepare this study. In addition to the data received directly from the Continuum of Care and from the HRE, PPRC conducted interviews with Continuum of Care staff and utilized other published reports.

SECTION 1.

MISSOURI TRENDS IN HOMELESSNESS AND SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

Missouri's 2012 homeless rate of 17 per 10,000 population was below the national average of 20 per 10,000 population.

A comparison of data from the 2007 PIT (PIT) Count to the 2012 Count reveals an increase in Missouri homelessness, however, by 67 percent (from 6,139 to 10,237). (Table 1-1) The most notable statewide trend involves the number of unsheltered individuals: this number more than doubled, with an increase from 17.5 percent (in 2007) to 22.9 percent (in 2012) of the homeless. The second largest increase was the number of homeless persons in families. This statistic increased by 89 percent. A further comparison explored relative frequency between homeless individuals and homeless persons in families. Numbers of those in families increased from 46.4 percent to 52.5 percent of the overall homeless population.

While also increasing in absolute numbers, in general the portion of the homeless population in the Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) declined relative to the numbers in the metropolitan area CoCs, with the exception of homeless individuals in Balance of State which increased 63 percent in absolute numbers, but only 10.5 percent in relative proportion. Based on the PIT data, there was a greater increase in the number of homeless in the Kansas City CoC compared to the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County CoCs, especially in the unsheltered and persons in families.

Table 1-1
Missouri Point-in-Time Count – 2007 and 2012

CoC	Total Homeless		Sheltered		Unsheltered		Individuals		Persons in Families	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Kansas City	1,599	2,479	1,445	1,730	154	749	820	1,309	779	1,170
St. Louis County	336	543	290	438	46	105	90	176	246	367
City of St. Louis	1,386	1,506	1,173	1,381	213	125	800	927	586	579
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>54.1%</i>	<i>44.2%</i>	<i>57.5%</i>	<i>44.9%</i>	<i>38.3%</i>	<i>41.8%</i>	<i>51.9%</i>	<i>49.7%</i>	<i>56.6%</i>	<i>39.3%</i>
St. Charles	498	1,023	227	544	271	479	222	251	276	772
Springfield	518	662	478	494	40	168	326	408	192	254
Joplin	306	1,724	298	1,666	8	58	219	442	87	1,282
St. Joseph	100	186	100	171	0	15	65	119	35	67
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>35.1%</i>	<i>21.8%</i>	<i>36.4%</i>	<i>29.6%</i>	<i>30.7%</i>	<i>25.3%</i>	<i>25.1%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>44.1%</i>
Balance of State	1,396	2,114	1,050	1,469	346	645	750	1,223	646	891
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>20.6%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>18.6%</i>	<i>32.1%</i>	<i>27.5%</i>	<i>22.8%</i>	<i>25.2%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>16.5%</i>
Missouri Total	6,139	10,237	5,061	7,893	1,078	2,344	3,292	4,855	2,847	5,382

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

Based on data from the 2012 PIT Count, characteristics of the homeless population in Missouri vary notably from homelessness at a national level. As shown in Table 1-2, over 38 percent of the 2012 national population was unsheltered, whereas in Missouri this was true of approximately 23 percent. Additionally in Missouri the homeless population in families was much higher (53 percent) than the national rate (at 38 percent).

Table 1-2
Missouri and National Homeless Population Characteristics – 2012

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Individual	Persons in Families
Missouri	77.1%	22.9%	47.4%	52.6%
United States	61.6%	38.4%	62.2%	37.8%

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

While homelessness is a large and complex problem in Missouri, it is not a problem reported in all jurisdictions in the state. Of the 101 counties in the Balance of State, 37 (36.6 percent) reported no homeless persons in 2012. Of the 564 school districts and charter schools reporting data to the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), 335 (59.4 percent) reported no homeless persons in 2012.

Estimates of homelessness between different sources are not always consistent. For example, data from DESE 2007 to 2012 recorded at the beginning of the period 11,977 students “in transition” (the term used in education to describe homeless students). In 2012, that number had risen to 24,465. DESE data document a greater number of homeless persons in Missouri than reported in the PIT Count and a much greater rate of increase than the PIT data would indicate (67 percent increase for PIT data and 104 percent increase for DESE data).

The discrepancies between the results of PIT counts for homeless children and school district records for the same group have prompted questions from the managers and coordinators involved in the CoCs. Based on interviews and examination of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education website, it appears there are several reasons for the differences in tallies:

1. **DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS** : The school districts use a broader definition of homelessness in that they include children they know to be doubled up and in other accommodations that might be considered adequate housing under HUD’s definition.
2. **TIMING**: The school district counts year-round while the PIT counts are limited to twice a year.
3. **CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTING PROCESS**: The ability of volunteers to count as many homeless as possible can be affected by many factors:
 - The weather (either bitter cold or excessive heat) may keep the homeless away from more makeshift living arrangements that they would otherwise resort to. This would be particularly important with regard to parents with children or unaccompanied youth who are not as hardened to street life.
 - The difficulty of finding people who should be counted, but who feel threatened by the idea of participating. In many cases, parents with children may be concerned about acknowledging their homeless status out of fear that child protective services would take their children into custody.
 - Homeless families may be off the radar in informal, short-term shelters such as churches.

4. **A PRIORI INFORMATION:** In the list of students eligible for free and reduced lunch, school districts have a means of identifying children whose families may potentially struggle with maintaining housing.
5. **REGULAR CONTACT:** Teachers have routine contact with children. Children may report details of their living situation or suggest by their behavior that their home life is not stable. Reports associated with absences or tardies may also point to problems at home. This may prompt teachers to follow up to confirm that the family qualifies as homeless and initiate appropriate services.

Not all of these factors can be generalized to all CoC services areas, but one or more may be applicable in explaining discrepancies in numbers.

Annual data from DESE on the total of enrolled homeless students increased significantly in the past 2 years as compared to increases recorded over the time period covered in the “2011 State of Homelessness in Missouri” report. From the 11,977 homeless students in the baseline period of the 2007-08 school year, the number rose by 4,646 students in the next 2 school years (2008-09 and 2009-10). During the period covered by this report the number increased by 7,842 in the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years as shown in Table 1-3.

While the number of students in doubled up nighttime residence accommodations grew by 100 percent and the number in hotels/motels increased by 140 percent, the most dramatic change over the past 2 years as well as over the 5-year period is apparent in the number of unsheltered students. The unsheltered in the 2011-2012 school year accounted for roughly 3.5 percent of all homeless students. The increase over time from 150 unsheltered students in 2007-08 to 833 in 2011-12 is a trend that warrants attention.

Table 1-3
Missouri Homeless Enrolled Students Nighttime Residence

	Total Homeless Enrolled Students	Doubled Up	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Hotels/Motels
2011-2012	24,465	19,187	2,848	833	1,597
2010-2011	20,046	15,763	2,451	457	1,375
2009-2010	16,623	13,358	2,016	256	993
2008-2009	14,437	11,491	1,783	222	941
2007-2008	11,977	9,574	1,589	150	664

Source: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Office of Quality Schools

The DESE data show 3 urban school districts with large numbers of students in transition (2 with approximately 1,100 and one with over 3,500). These districts account for nearly a quarter of the students in transition in Missouri. With the inclusion of 7 additional districts, each with between 500 and 1,000 students in transition, 45 percent of these students (Table 1-4) are located in a total of 10 school districts. There are 143 districts/schools with 50 or fewer students in transition; 31 with more than 50 but fewer than 100; 33 between 100 and 200; 10 between 200 and 300; and 3 between 300 and 400.

Table 1-4
Students in Transition 2012

St. Louis City	3,551	West Plains R-VII	173
Ferguson-Florissant R-II	1,182	Wentzville R-IV	172
Kansas City 33	1,101	Jennings	170
Independence 30	927	Harrisonville R-IX	160
Riverview Gardens	856	Mehlville R-IX	156
Joplin Schools	855	Confluence Academies	156
Sedalia 200	825	Willard R-II	155
Hazelwood	577	Republic R-III	153
Branson R-IV	543	Liberty 53	148
St. Joseph	500	St. Clair R-XIII	145
Springfield R-XII	402	Holden R-III	145
North Kansas City 74	371	Carthage R-IX	138
Neosho R-V	335	Nixa R-II	133
North St. Francois Co. R-I	284	Park Hill	125
Warrensburg R-VI	281	Forsyth R-III	125
Rockwood R-VI	268	McDonald Co. R-I	124
Normandy	267	University City	122
Northwest R-I	253	Ritenour	121
Fort Osage R-I	250	Reeds Spring R-IV	118
Hickman Mills C-1	248	Jefferson City	115
Parkway C-2	220	Farmington R-VII	115
Camdenton R-III	207	Meramec Valley R-III	110
Hollister R-V	207	Cape Girardeau 63	107
Marshall	185	Carl Junction R-I	105
St. Charles R-VI	184	Kingston K-14	105
Columbia 93	182	Clinton	102
Raytown C-2	180	Mexico 59	101
Francis Howell R-III	174	Platte Co. R-III	101

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Office of Quality Schools

Further information on the population of homeless school children is provided by the National Center for Homeless Education. The data in Table 1-5 show the percentage of students scoring proficient or above on math and reading assessment tests in Missouri and nationally. The academic performance of homeless students in Missouri lags significantly behind the national average for homeless students. While there has been some improvement in the percentage proficient and above in Missouri in the past several years the gap in comparison to the national average has not narrowed.

Table 1-5
Academic Proficiency Rating of Homeless Students

	School Year			
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
Math Assessment – Missouri	19%	19%	26%	26%
Math Assessment – US	41%	48%	50%	*
Reading Assessment – Missouri	25%	22%	26%	30%
Reading Assessment – US	43%	49%	52%	*

Source: National Center for Homeless Education

*Data not available

HOUSEHOLD TYPE DETAIL

As shown in Table 1-6, during the past 2 years the number of households without children -- both in emergency shelters as well as the unsheltered -- has declined (by 7.8 percent and 17.2 percent respectively). At the same time, the number of households without children in transitional housing increased by 21.6 percent. There was a large increase (75 percent) in the number of family households in emergency shelters, a modest increase (4.8 percent) in the number unsheltered, and a very small (1.5 percent) decrease in the number in transitional housing.

Table 1-6
Household Type 2011 – 2012

	Sheltered				Unsheltered		Total	
	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		2011	2012	2011	2012
	2011	2012	2011	2012				
Households								
Without children	1,810	1,669	1,280	1,557	1,354	1,121	4,444	4,347
With at least one adult and one child	546	956	513	505	271	284	1,330	1,745
With only children ¹	-	46	-	38	-	4	-	88
Persons								
Without children	1,830	1,845	1,433	1,595	1,394	1,320	4,657	4,760
With at least one adult and one child	1,693	2,787	1,762	1,575	877	1,020	4,332	5,382
With only children	-	51	-	40	-	4	-	95

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

SUBPOPULATION DETAIL

Among homeless persons in specific subpopulations the largest group over the past two-year period has been chronic substance abusers, followed by persons with severe mental illness (Table 1-7). These two subpopulations account for approximately 53 percent of the persons in identified subpopulations in both 2011 and 2012. There were modest decreases in the number of unsheltered homeless persons in the chronic substance abuse, severely mentally ill, chronically homeless, and veterans subpopulations between 2011 and 2012.

¹ New category in 2012 in reported both for households and persons.

Table 1-7
Subpopulations 2011 – 2012

Subpopulation	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Chronic Substance Abuse	1,535	1,608	434	415	1,969	2,023
Severely Mentally Ill	1,172	1,099	390	362	1,562	1,461
Survivors of Domestic Violence	900	1,093	69	105	969	1,198
Chronically Homeless	792	609	364	297	1,156	906
Veterans	627	714	225	185	852	899
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18)	111	76	1	1	112	77
Persons with HIV/AIDS	44	51	11	15	55	66

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

Examining the distribution of these subpopulations across the eight Continuum of Care as to whether they are sheltered or unsheltered indicates an increase in the disproportionate numbers of the severely mentally ill, persons with HIV/AIDS and unaccompanied youth in shelters in Missouri's largest urban areas. (Table 1-8, see page 11 below.) The same is true for unsheltered homeless persons who are chronic substance abusers and veterans, as well as persons with HIV/AIDS. There was a more precipitous increase in the number of sheltered survivors of domestic violence between 2011 and 2012 that raised the largest urban areas cases from just over half to nearly 64 percent of the state total. The same is true for the number of unsheltered severely mentally ill.

Table 1-8 - Sheltered and Unsheltered Subpopulations

SHELTERED														
CoC	Chronically Homeless		Severely Men- tally III		Chronic Sub- stance Abuse		Veterans		Persons with HIV/AIDS		Survivors of Domestic Violence		Unaccompanied Youth	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Kansas City	217	210	377	442	419	425	186	186	23	19	207	458	56	39
St. Louis County	37	34	86	31	99	23	62	34	3	0	75	57	6	1
City of St. Louis	131	80	264	314	288	385	99	196	16	30	188	184	6	6
subtotal	48.6%	53.2%	62.0%	71.6%	52.5%	51.8%	55.3%	58.3%	95.4%	96.1%	52.2%	63.9%	61.3%	60.5%
St. Charles	6	7	213	116	30	21	5	4	0	0	38	18	8	4
Springfield	22	27	37	49	69	91	10	17	0	1	52	71	2	2
Joplin	21	61	16	12	156	179	70	84	0	0	27	19	1	0
St. Joseph	78	50	45	33	56	47	38	31	0	0	54	41	0	0
subtotal	16.0%	23.8%	26.5%	19.1%	20.3%	21.0%	19.6%	19.0%	-	1.9%	19.0%	13.6%	9.9%	7.9%
Balance of State	280	140	134	102	418	437	157	162	2	1	259	245	32	24
subtotal	35.4%	22.9%	11.4%	9.3%	27.2%	27.2%	25.0%	22.7%	4.6%	1.9%	28.8%	22.4%	28.8%	31.6%
Total Count	792	609	1,172	1,099	1,535	1,608	627	714	44	51	900	1,093	111	76
UNSHeltered														
CoC	Chronically Homeless		Severely Men- tally III		Chronic Sub- stance Abuse		Veterans		Persons with HIV/AIDS		Survivors of Domestic Violence		Unaccompanied Youth	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Kansas City	156	129	147	174	231	218	129	112	7	9	33	41	0	0
St. Louis County	7	7	19	19	17	17	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
City of St. Louis	37	36	31	42	20	46	25	18	0	2	14	21	0	0
subtotal	54.9%	57.9%	50.5%	64.9%	61.7%	67.7%	69.3%	71.3%	72.7%	80.0%	69.6%	60.0%	-	-
St. Charles	15	20	15	22	8	14	4	1	0	0	3	5	0	0
Springfield	60	54	37	30	34	33	20	21	3	2	0	4	1	0
Joplin	6	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph	18	6	17	9	10	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
subtotal	27.2%	26.9%	17.7%	16.8%	12.0%	13.5%	16.0%	13.0%	27.3%	13.3%	4.3%	8.6%	100%	-
Balance of State	65	45	124	66	114	78	33	29	0	1	18	33	0	1
subtotal	17.8%	15.2%	31.8%	18.2%	26.3%	18.8%	14.7%	15.7%	27.3%	6.7%	26.1%	31.4%	-	100%
Total Count	364	297	390	362	434	415	225	185	11	15	69	105	1	1

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

The capacity to provide housing increased during the period from 2007 to 2012 both statewide and in the areas served by the metropolitan CoCs (Tables 1-9 and 1-10). Statewide the increase across the four categories of emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven, and permanent supportive housing was just over 30 percent.

Table 1-9
Missouri Housing Inventory Count – 2007-2012

HIC Type	2007	2012	Change
Emergency Shelter	3,946	5,843	+ 48.1%
Transitional Housing	3,375	3,710	+ 9.9%
Safe Haven	26	55	+ 112 %
Total	7,347	9,608	+ 30.7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,867	4,448	+ 15%

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

While the trend has been an increase in all categories, the overall total is exaggerated by the emergency shelter increase in Joplin. On May 22, 2011 a tornado destroyed 6,954 homes, 359 homes had major damage and 516 homes had minor damage.² If Joplin is factored out of the change in emergency shelter, the statewide increase is 12.6 percent, more in line with the approximately 10 percent increase in transitional housing and the 15 percent increase in permanent supportive housing. The result of the Joplin emergency shelter expansion is that in 2012 emergency shelter represents 60.8 percent of the Missouri Housing Inventory, up from 52.9 percent in 2007 and a resulting decline in transitional housing from 45.2 percent of the inventory in 2007 to 38.6 percent in 2012. (Safe Haven shows a very large percentage increase but in unit terms it increased from 26 to 55, not a significant change relative to emergency shelter and transitional housing.)

Table 1-10
CoC Housing Inventory Count – 2007-2012

	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing	
CoC	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Kansas City	1,055	1,167	1,394	798	1,392	1,337
St. Louis County	276	152	77	343	132	197
City of St. Louis	655	751	935	749	790	1,403
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>50.3%</i>	<i>35.4%</i>	<i>71.3%</i>	<i>50.9%</i>	<i>59.8%</i>	<i>66.0%</i>
St. Charles	135	251	66	265	49	58
Springfield	234	277	267	422	122	103
Joplin	96	1,507	310	305	186	131
St. Joseph	150	130	47	33	143	191
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>37.0%</i>	<i>20.4%</i>	<i>27.6%</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>10.8%</i>
Balance of State	1,345	1,608	279	795	1,053	1,028
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>34.1%</i>	<i>27.5%</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>27.2%</i>	<i>23.1%</i>
Missouri Total	3,946	5,843	3,375	3,710	3,867	4,448

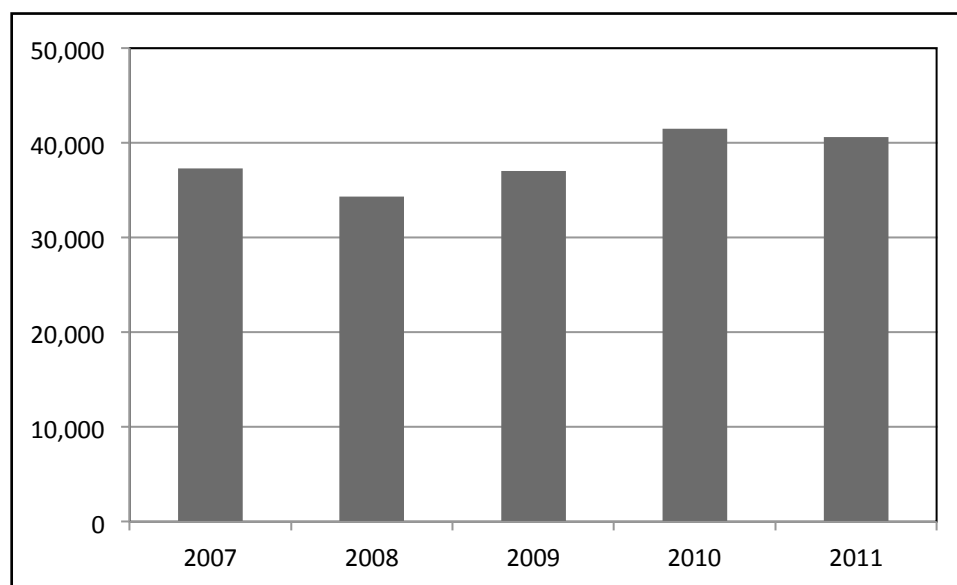
² http://www.crh.noaa.gov/sgf/?n=event_2011may22_summary

Source: HUD Homeless Data Exchange

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS

Not included in the Housing Inventory Count are the shelter beds provided by domestic violence service organizations. Data for 2011 show 1,607 beds in Missouri which sheltered 10,072 individuals that year. The unmet need for shelter for survivors of domestic violence in Missouri exceeds the available supply of beds. In 2011, 18,875 individuals were turned away because a shelter was full. The unmet need is greatest in the urban areas of Kansas City and St. Louis which together account for 76 percent of that unmet need.³ As the data in Table 1-11 show, domestic violence incidents in Missouri have increased.

Table 1-11
Domestic Violence Incidents – 2007-2012



Source: Missouri State Highway Patrol

A recent social justice analysis cited one reason for the increased demand for domestic violence housing services is the lack of affordable housing alternatives. The analysis quotes Meliah Schultzman, staff attorney with the National Housing Law Project (NHLF) saying, “A key reason why many survivors stay in abusive relationships is the lack of affordable alternative housing options. In many jurisdictions, the waiting lists for affordable housing are quite long, which is not practical for survivors who need to relocate immediately.”

The analysis uses data from Harmony House in Springfield as a case in point. Harmony House has been providing temporary shelter for domestic violence survivors and their children since the mid seventies.

In the last year, the shelter has served 550 families, primarily women and children, but has had to turn away over 700 families due to lack of space. It quotes Harmony House’s Executive Director, Rodney

³ Data provided by the Missouri Coalition against Domestic & Sexual Violence

Dwyer, saying, “While there always have been some people being turned away, this is a record high number for us, and that’s part of a statewide problem as well.”⁴

Data on recent investments by CoCs in the Missouri housing inventory show significant investment in permanent supportive housing with new projects in six of the CoCs and renewal funding for 69 projects. (Table 1-12) Of the \$27,819,996 received by Missouri CoCs in 2011, 73.8 percent went to permanent supportive housing projects.

Table 1-12
Homeless Program Investments 2011

CoC	Activity	Allocation	Number of Projects	
			New	Renewal
Kansas City	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$6,424,743	6	17
	Transitional Housing	\$1,251,613	0	9
	Safe Haven	\$518,157	0	1
	Supportive Services	\$360,718	0	4
	HMIS	\$43,358	0	1
St. Louis County	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$2,054,362	1	3
	Transitional Housing	\$326,479	0	1
City of St. Louis	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$6,272,116	1	14
	Transitional Housing	\$2,641,029	0	8
	Supportive Services	\$463,533	0	2
St. Charles	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$188,265	1	1
	HMIS	\$67,678	0	1
Springfield	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$372,756	1	3
	Supportive Services	\$393,750	0	1
	Transitional Housing	\$175,537	0	1
Joplin	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$337,232	0	4
	Transitional Housing	\$211,603	0	3
	Supportive Services	\$37,426	0	1
St. Joseph	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$985,195	1	5
	HMIS	\$44,924	0	1
Balance of State	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$3,888,733	5	22
	Transitional Housing	\$405,643	0	5
	Safe Haven	\$135,780	0	1
	HMIS	\$110,794	0	1
	Supportive Services	\$108,572	0	2

Source: HUD Homeless Resource Exchange

⁴ No Safe Haven: Shrinking Pool of Affordable Housing Creates Additional Hardship for Survivors of Domestic Abuse by [Sheila Bapat](http://rhrealitycheck.org/article/2012/10/08/domestic-violence-awareness-month-shrinking-pool-affordable-housing-impacts-domes/#), RH Reality Check October 8, 2012 - 7:46 am <http://rhrealitycheck.org/article/2012/10/08/domestic-violence-awareness-month-shrinking-pool-affordable-housing-impacts-domes/#>

CONTEXT FOR CURRENT AND TREND DATA

Economic Context

Economic conditions improved in the State of Missouri during the time period covered by this report. The unemployment rate in Missouri dropped from 9.0 percent in January 2011 to 6.6 percent as 35,512 jobs were added to the economy. This positive change masks a parallel trend that has consequences unknown in the short term. While 13 percent of the 272,307 persons who had been unemployed in January 2011 found jobs, an additional 14 percent (38,835 persons) dropped out of the labor force. Research has shown that about half of those who recently dropped out of the labor force have been older workers and about half were discouraged workers who (*Van Zandweghe, 2012*) decided to stop looking for work.

Household income in Missouri increased by 2.1 percent between 2010 and 2011, while nationally it declined by 1.3 percent. Economic recovery has not benefitted all income levels in Missouri. The American Community Survey documents the number of persons below poverty-level income increased from 888,570 (14.6 percent of the population) in 2010 to 920,118 (15.8 percent of the Missouri population) in 2011.⁵ While the number of seniors (persons over age 65) living in poverty stayed almost the same (decreased by less than 250 persons), the number of persons in families in poverty increased by 7 percent and the number of individuals in poverty increased by over 10 percent from 2009 to 2011. Although children (persons under 18) are about one-third of the persons living below poverty-level income in Missouri, they account for almost half (47.8 percent) the recent increase.

Demographic Context

There was negligible population growth in Missouri, an increase of 23,000 from 2009 to 2011, not a measurable percentage in a population of 6 million. The school-age population in Missouri actually is declining. The age groups 15 to 19 years, 10 to 14 years and under 5 years all got smaller, with only an increase in the number of 5 to 9 year olds. Consequently, in 2009 elementary and secondary education enrollment in Missouri was 947,441 and in 2011 it had dropped to 938,347. The population of veterans also declined from 498,159 in 2009 to 490,162 in 2011.

Housing Context

The number of occupied housing units in Missouri increased from 2,339,684 in 2009 to 2,341,074 in 2011, but all of the increase is from renter-occupied housing. While housing units in Missouri are predominately owner-occupied (68 percent) the number of owner-occupied units declined by 23,334 from 2009 to 2011 while the number of renter-occupied units increased by 24,724. Along with increased occupancy levels in rental units, rents increased. Table 1-13 shows the trend of decreasing rental vacancy rates and corresponding rent increases. As rents have increased, in most areas the percentage of households paying more than 30 percent of their income for rent also has increased.

⁵ 2011 is the most recent year for which American Community Survey data are available.

Table 1-13
Vacancy Rate/Rent Correlation

MSA	rental vacancy rate	median rent	average rent	rent 30%+ household income
Kansas City				
2005-2007	11.1%	\$722	\$726	41.9%
2006-2008	10.0%	\$743	\$795	41.2%
2009-2010	9.8%	\$798	-	45.0%
St. Joseph				
2005-2007	6.8%	\$542	\$536	42.7%
2006-2008	4.4%	\$589	\$627	40.9%
2009-2010	5.2%	\$637	-	41.1%
St. Louis				
2005-2007	8.4%	\$683	\$690	44.3%
2006-2008	7.8%	\$714	\$759	44.8%
2009-2010	7.1%	\$765	\$818	46.8%
Springfield				
2005-2007	5.4%	\$592	\$603	43.0%
2006-2008	6.9%	\$619	\$659	44.2%
2009-2010	9.4%	\$662	-	46.5%
Missouri				
2005-2007	8.7%	\$623	\$612	42.1%
2006-2008	8.4%	\$646	\$688	42.1%
2009-2010	8.2%	\$704	\$752	44.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

There was a notable increase (8.9 percent) over this two-year period in the number of households paying a gross rent of 30 percent or more of their income. A large number (41.3 percent) of renters in 2009 paid 30 percent or more of their income in rent. That increased to 45.4 percent of all Missouri renters in 2011. This is critical because as Byrne et al. report, “homelessness has its roots in housing market dynamics, and particularly in the difficulty in obtaining affordable housing.”⁶ Data in Table 1-14 provides detail for working households with a severe housing cost burden and the trend over the past several years of an increasing number of such households statewide and in the two largest Missouri metropolitan areas.

⁶ Byrne, T., Munley, E.A., Fargo, J.D., Montgomery, A.E., and Culhane, D.P. (2012) “New Perspectives on Community-Level Determinants of Homelessness,” *Journal of Urban Affairs*. Doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9906.2012.00643.x

Table 1-14
Housing Cost Burden

	2011 Working Households		% with severe housing cost burden			
	Total	Severe Housing Cost Burden	2011	2010	2009	2008
Missouri	907,620	163,353	18.0%	17.5%	16.8%	15.5%
Kansas City MSA	315,906	58,574	18.5%	16.9%	15.9%	15.5%
St. Louis MSA	414,731	81,376	19.6%	17.8%	17.1%	16.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Foreclosure was still a significant factor affecting housing in Missouri during the time period covered by this report. Although foreclosures in 2012 were down 29 percent from the 2010 all time high, the 24,086 filings in Missouri in 2012 were a 2 percent increase over 2011. One in every 113 housing units was affected by the 2012 foreclosure rate. (St. Louis Beacon, January 17, 2013)

National Context

The overall number of homeless persons in America continued a slow decline over the 2011/2012 reporting period. Nationally there were 636,017 reported homeless in 2011, down two percent from 2010 and 633,782 in 2012, down again but by less than one-half percent year-over-year. The pattern was similar for individuals, chronic homeless and veterans, but there was a modest increase in homeless people in families from 2011 to 2012 (from 236,181 to 239,403). Missouri's January 2012 PITC rate of 17 homeless per 10,000 populations was below the national average of 20 per 10,000.

- 633,782 people were counted as homeless in January 2012. This is largely unchanged (-0.4%) from January 2011, and it represents a reduction of 5.7 percent since 2007. Most homeless persons (62 percent) are individuals, while 38 percent of homeless persons are in family households.
- Veteran homelessness fell by 7.2 percent (or 4,876 persons) since January 2011 and by 17.2 percent since January 2009. On a single night in January 2012, 62,619 veterans were homeless.
- Persons experiencing long-term or chronic homelessness declined 6.8 percent (or 7,254) from last year and 19.3 percent (or 23,939 persons) since 2007.
- Homelessness among individuals declined 1.4 percent (or 5,457) from a year ago and 6.8 percent since 2007. Meanwhile, the number of homeless families increased slightly (1.4 %) from last year though declining 3.7 percent since 2007.
- Street homelessness (the unsheltered homeless population) was unchanged since January 2011, yet declined 13.1 percent (or 36,860 people) since 2007.⁷

⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *The 2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness*
https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2012AHAR_PITestimates.pdf

HEARTH Act Interim Rule Impact

Toward the end of the 2-year period covered by this study the interim Continuum of Care rule developed under the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act went into effect (effective August 30, 2012, commencement October 1, 2012). The National Alliance to End Homelessness notes four basic transformations intended:

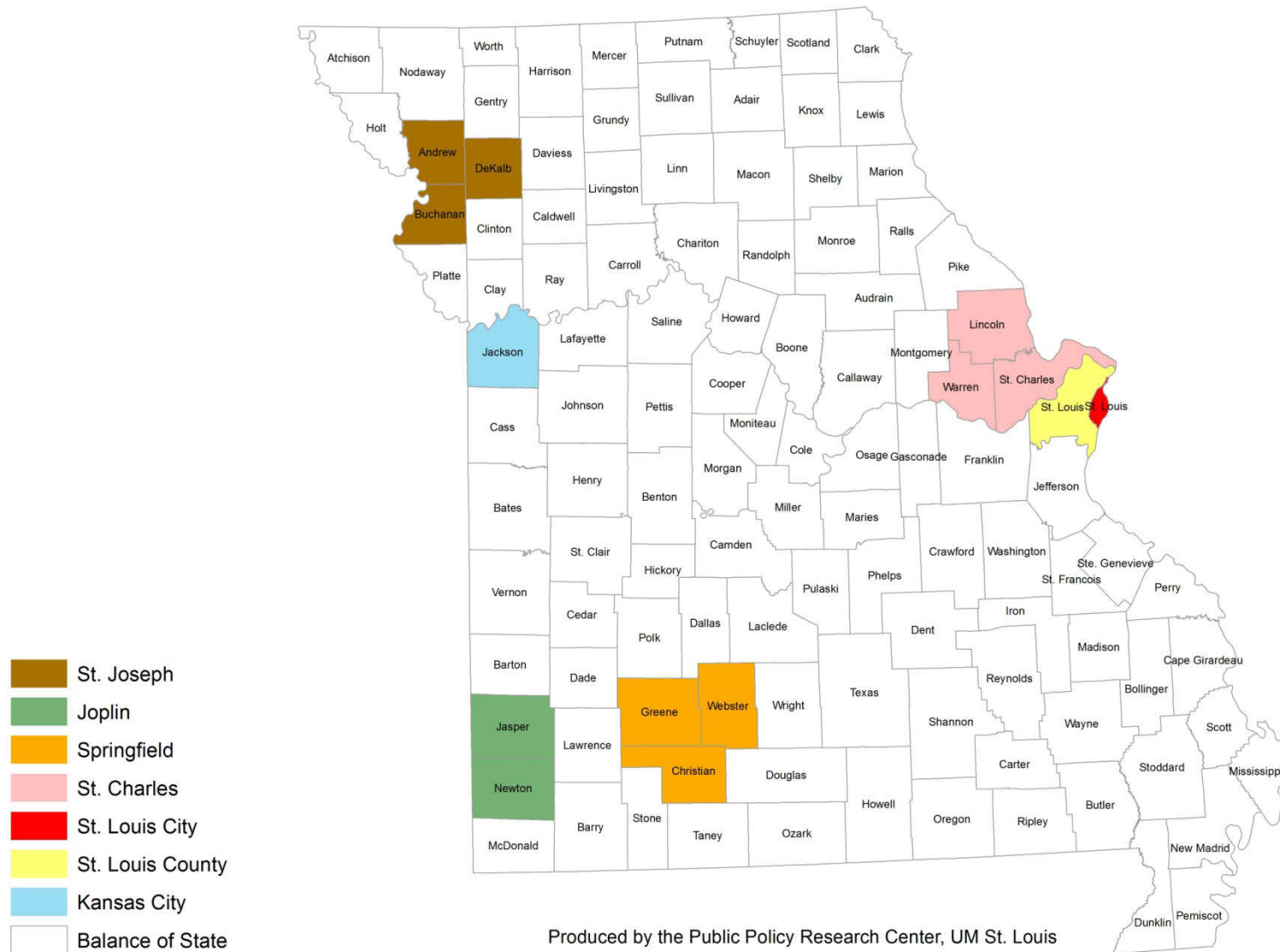
- From a focus on individual programs to a focus on local systems;
- From a focus on activities to a focus on outcomes;
- From a focus on shelter to a focus on housing and prevention; and
- From a focus on transitioning to a focus on rapidly re-housing then stabilizing⁸

As the interim rule went into effect at the end of the reporting period for this study it is too soon to measure any impact but should be a consideration for collection and analysis of Missouri homeless data in the future.

Figure 1 (see next page) shows the distribution of the Continuum of Care in the State of Missouri.

⁸ http://b3cdn.net/naeh/6269dc255f52e9936f_qkm6bhqkn.pdf

Figure 1: Missouri Continua of Care Regions



SECTION 2.

INDIVIDUAL CONTINUUM OF CARE ANALYSES

OVERVIEW

This section of the report provides detail on the characteristics of each of the metropolitan area continua, as well as for the balance of state.

The report has 10 subsections, each devoted to one of the Continua of Care. The analysis draws primarily on materials available at the HUD website. This includes Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (AHARs) and submitted Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts.

In the course of the analysis, the research team had an opportunity to speak with many of the people involved in assembling and refining the data that attempts to measure the extent of homelessness in the state. As a predominantly volunteer effort, guided by a limited number of paid staff, the results are impressive. A great deal of work, attention to detail and dedication goes into the data that HUD supplies at its site, as well as reports produced and used locally.

Although the research team requested data from each continuum of care and reviewed a variety of reports produced and used locally, ultimately the HUD website proved to be the central resource for the information presented.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS AND SUBPOPULATION DATA

PIT events are intended as more than just a head count of homeless. The CoCs also make an effort to collect data on characteristics of the homeless. This information is gathered during shelter or service intake, as well as in the course of conducting the PIT surveys. HUD has used this information to develop classifications, or “subpopulations,” that will aid in better understanding the needs of the respective groups.

LIMITATIONS IN THE DATA

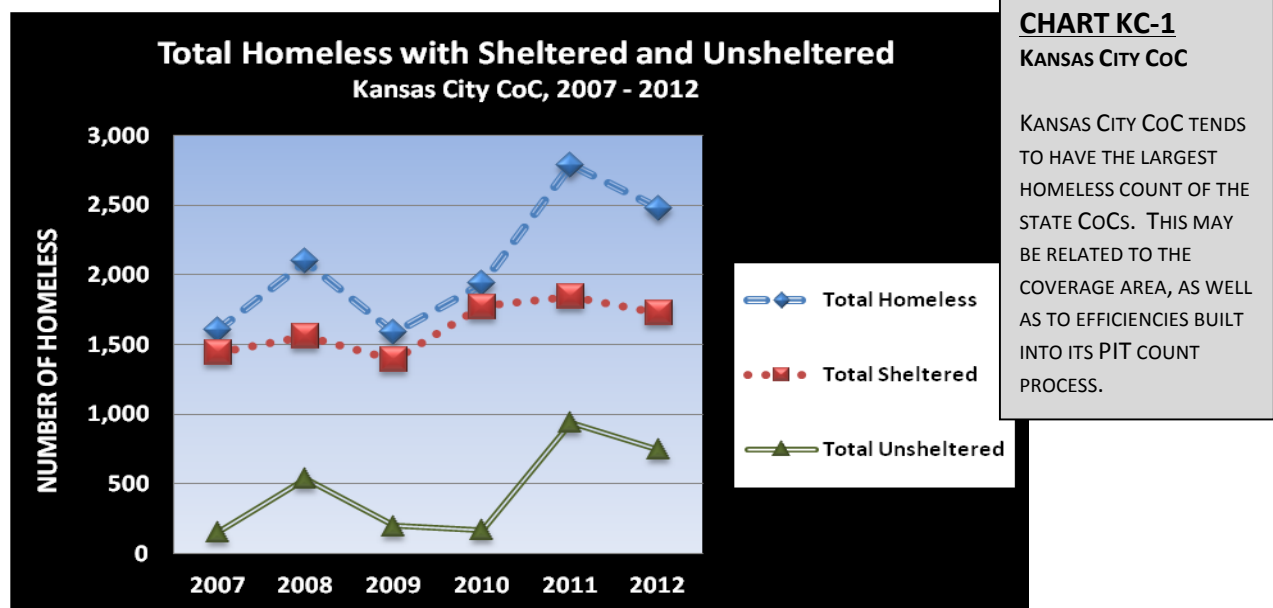
Data on homeless individuals are handled with a high level of confidentiality. This restricted the study to reliance on aggregated data. While the HUD website resources were the best option to ensure consistency across the Continua of Care, the challenge of collecting data on the homeless takes its toll in the completeness of HUD records. Gaps in the data are noted throughout the section.

Kansas City/Jackson County Continuum of Care

OVERVIEW

Unlike St. Louis City, where CoC functions are handled by a department of City government, metropolitan Kansas City has concentrated its efforts in relation to homelessness under the direction of a collaboration of service agencies. It's a testimony to the strength of this coalition that a lead agency with paid staff has grown out of these efforts.

Currently, CoC responsibilities are housed with the Homeless Services Coalition of Greater Kansas City (HSCGKC). While this report addresses only the CoC's work within the Missouri side of its service area, the CoC also covers sections of the region, such as Wyandotte County, that are in the state of Kansas.



*Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Chart KC-1 shows data on homeless population trends for the CoC. The PIT counts for homeless in Kansas City increased by 55 percent between 2007 and 2012. Given the state of the economy, this is what one would expect, but it's in marked contrast to figures for St. Louis City which, by comparison, have remained essentially static.

It's not clear what would cause this sort of discrepancy, although based on a review of separate CoC systems, there are several possibilities:

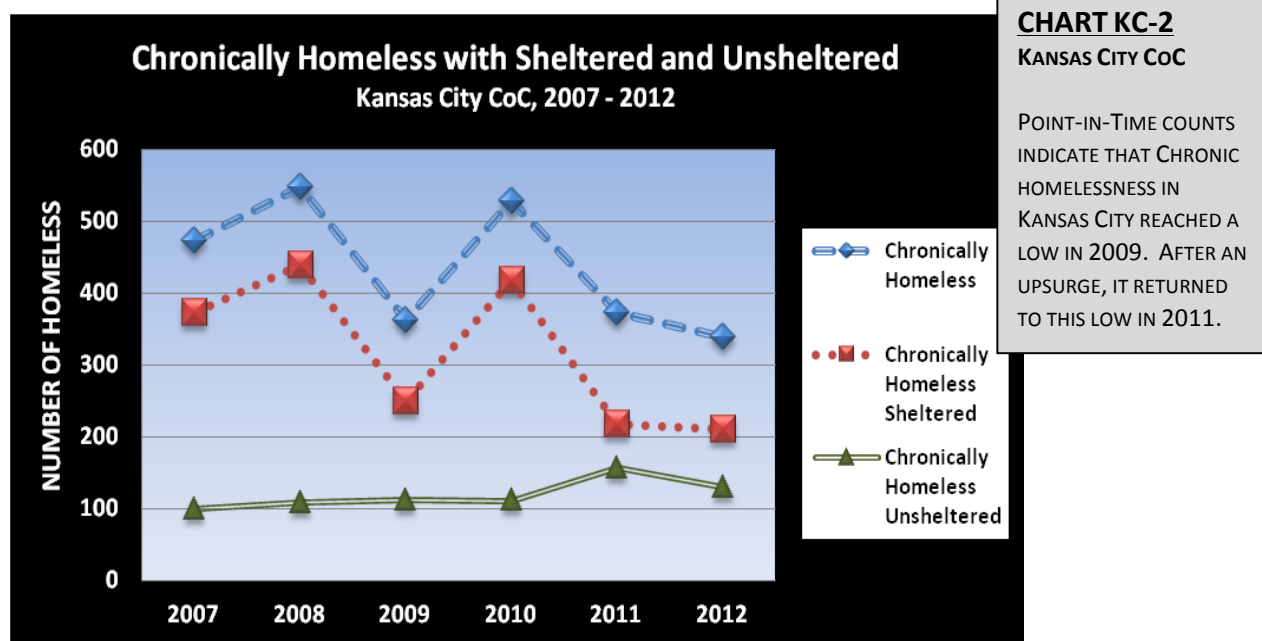
- Given that the CoC is an intrinsic part of a collaboration, there may be better participation in the PIT counts from service agencies having a long relationship with the data collection effort.

- The Mid-America Assistance Corporation (MAAC), HMIS provider for Kansas City and St. Joseph CoC and developer of the MAAClink information system, actively promotes information sharing. The agency campaigns to draw other agencies into a system where broader access to data is possible. MAAC has sponsored development of a similar, state-wide system in Kansas. Under MAAC's influence, more data on homelessness may be available.
- As is true for Joplin, there may be some extenuating circumstance which artificially increased the rate of homelessness between 2010 and 2011/2012.
- Different and more effective techniques or strategies may be applied in directing volunteers and agencies conducting the PIT tally.

The staff at HSCGKC has used the data from PIT counts to monitor trends within the full CoC (i.e., including the areas of Kansas that fall within the CoC's service area). One of the most recent reports (from August 2012) displays trends for all PIT counts beginning with 2009. It provides the results from the Kansas City CoC's survey form. This form includes a question regarding the factors that contributed to the individual or family becoming homeless. These data are crucial in understanding who makes up the homeless population and what type of services they are most likely to need.

SUBPOPULATIONS: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

While overall homelessness has increased, the rates of chronic homelessness have decreased by nearly 40 percent, with the number of sheltered keeping pace.



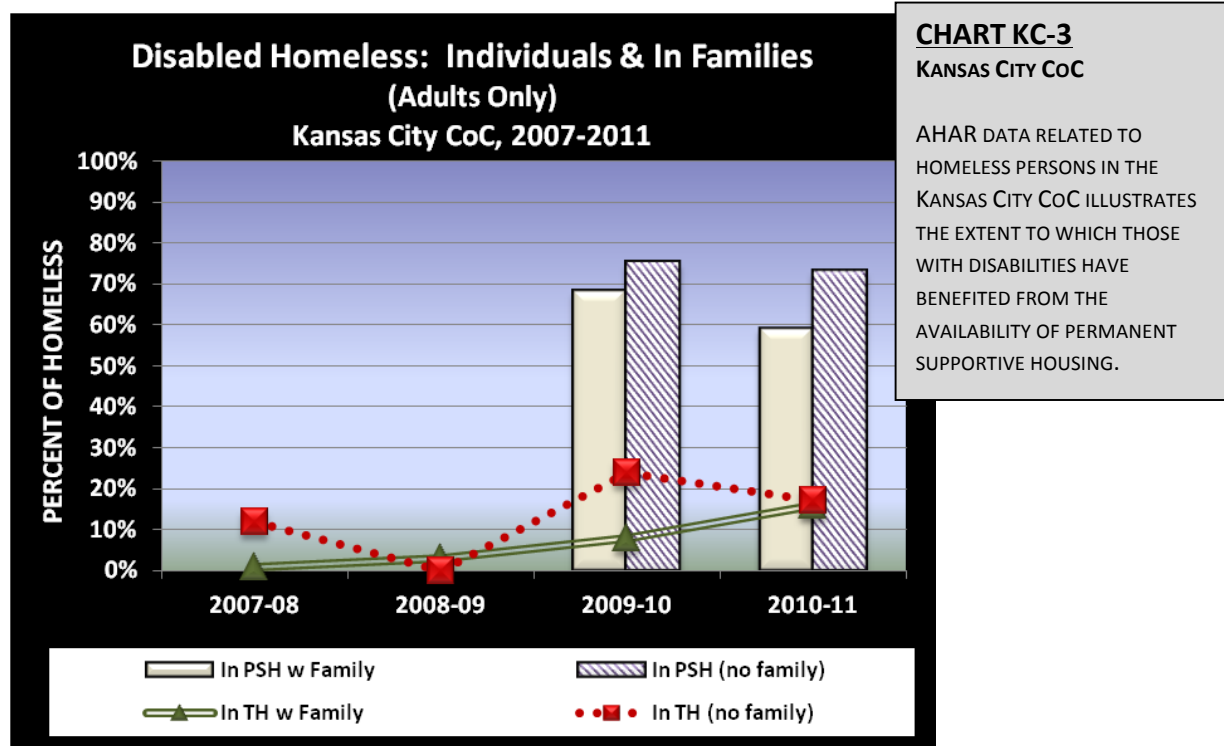
*Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

The disabled homeless in Kansas City have not relied on emergency shelters extensively. The table below shows that the rate has been between 5 percent and 13 percent, much lower than the numbers which have gone into permanent supportive housing.

Table KC.1

Disabled in Emergency Housing in the Kansas City CoC: Usage Rates

DISABLED IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11
WITH FAMILY	5%		9%
WITHOUT FAMILY	9%	5%	13%
TOTAL ADULTS [IN FAMILIES]	732		313
TOTAL ADULTS [INDIVIDUALS]	3,731	3,804	949



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing; TH = Transitional Housing

Chart KC-3 above illustrates the rates with which disabled homeless access other types of housing services. The likelihood of the disabled in the Kansas City CoC finding placement in transitional housing has increased since 2008, but not to an equal extent with permanent supportive housing. This has proven a viable and frequently chosen option, whether or not the disabled person has family living with them.

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

Even if sheltered, some subpopulations may be particularly vulnerable to the harsh conditions that can arise from homeless situations. Concerns have been raised regarding the elderly, for example. Like the disabled, seniors may lack the physical and mental resilience required to search for shelter and accept whatever living arrangements they can provide for themselves.

Examination of trend data indicates that seniors do not represent a large subset of the homeless population in Missouri. Table KC.2 below provides statistics specific to Kansas City for 4 years beginning with the 2007-08 data collection period. On the strength of this evidence, it appears that:

- Seniors do not represent a significant proportion of homeless in Kansas City
- Seniors are not likely to enter emergency shelter.
- Those that do enter emergency shelter are independent (i.e., they do not have family with them).
- As often as they enter an emergency shelter, they are accepted into either transitional housing or permanent supportive housing.

Table KC.2
Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2007 to 2011
Kansas City Continuum of Care
(Percentages based on totals of all age groups)

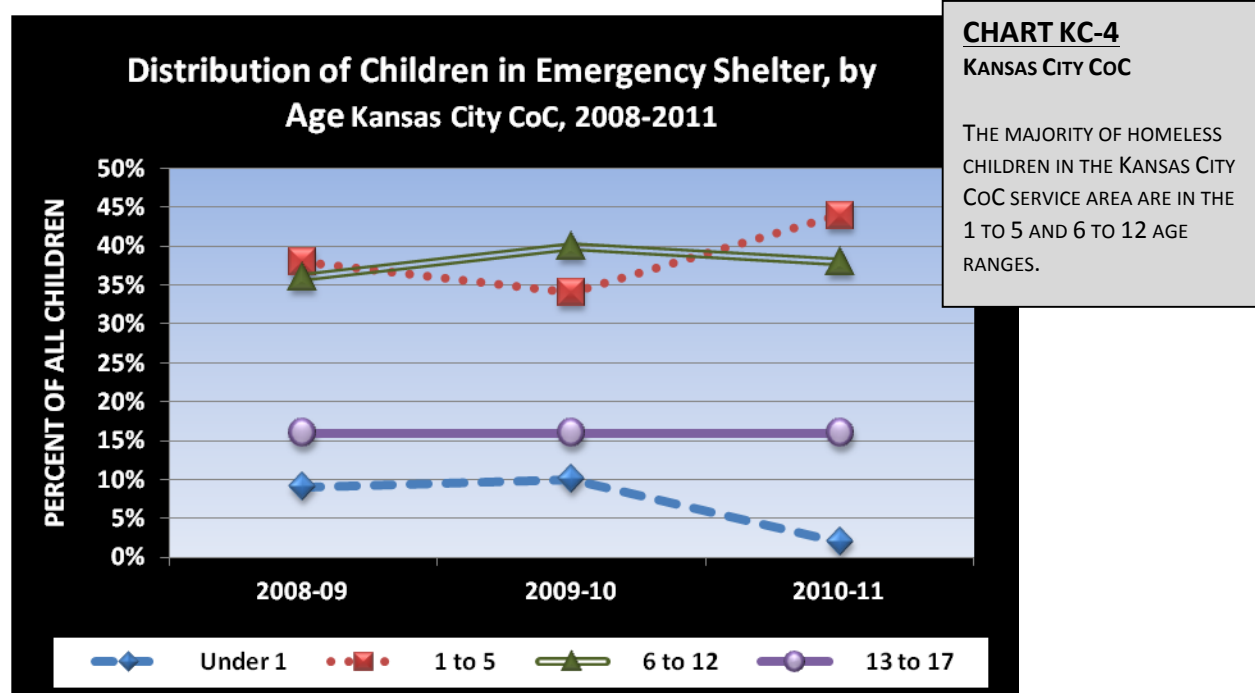
(Percentages based on totals of an age group)						
	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2007-08	No Data	0%	No Data	2%		
2008-09	0%	0%	3%	0%		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	No Data	0%	0%	4%	4%	2%
2010-11	1%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>. "No Data" indicates the AHAR had no statistics for the specified year and group.

As compared to seniors, children are a much more visible segment of the homeless population in Kansas City. They are counted as part of the category "persons in families" and as such, the respective age groups (under 1, age 1 to 5, etc.) are a percentage of total children and the adults who are heads of household or additional members of the family

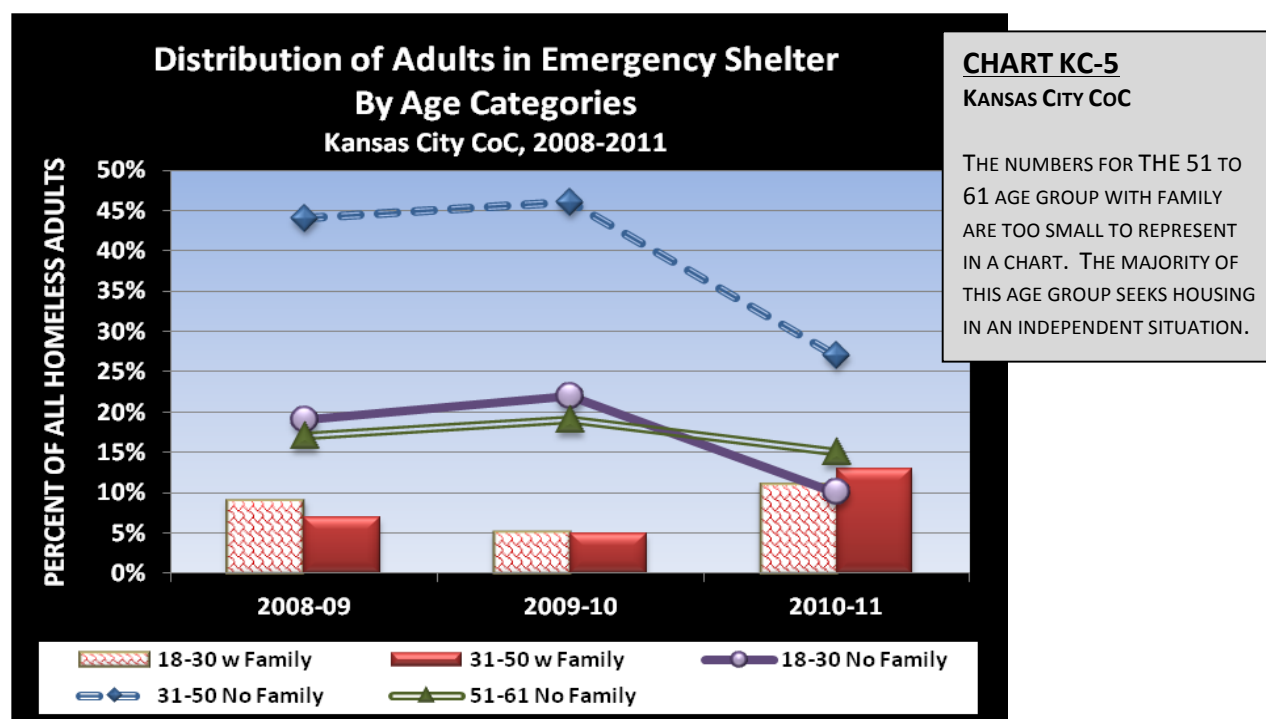
In the Kansas City CoC, as in other CoCs that will be discussed in later sections, the bulk of homeless children are in the 1 to 5 and 6 to 12 age groups. Chart KC-4 shows the distribution from the 2008-09 through the 2010-11 period.

Chart KC-5 shows a similar distribution for adult groups. The age range with highest frequency is adults age 31 to 50 without children. It has declined since 2010/11 and its proportion of the total is now much closer to the other age groups.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Even when the two categories that make up the group of adults age 18 to 50 with families are clustered together, they represent a smaller proportion of the homeless population than the same age groups without families. This is also true of the 51 to 61 age groups.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

SUBPOPULATIONS: OTHER IDENTIFIED GROUPS

The Kansas City CoC has been in the vanguard with respect to collecting data on sub-groups whose presence among the homeless had been noted by collaboration members. The CoC produces and publishes its own statistical reports for the Point-In-Time counts, which gives an opportunity to look more closely at the local homeless population and examine data that are not of direct interest to HUD, but are relevant to current research in the field.⁹

Some research on homelessness has focused on the relationship between experience of the child welfare system and instability in housing. HUD's Exhibit 4.1 of the AHAR reflects this interest. In identifying a homeless person's previous night living arrangements, it includes a response option for "Foster Care Home."

In the Missouri data, including that for Kansas City, very few homeless indicate this option is relevant to their situation. Unless a child is on the run, he/she is unlikely to enter a homeless shelter immediately after leaving foster care. Instead, caseworkers typically assist with the transition to independence by helping the child plan for housing.

Asking the question more broadly – i.e., has the person ever been in foster care – is more likely to identify adults that may be suffering from the residual, long-term effects of family disruption. Kansas City CoC has incorporated a question like this in the survey used during the PIT count events. This is outside the HUD framework, but illustrates how CoCs can examine their own homeless populations with questions of interest to the agencies they work with.

Within the framework of this report, the subpopulations that HUD tracks, along with trends in the counts – including for sheltered and unsheltered persons – have been the focus.

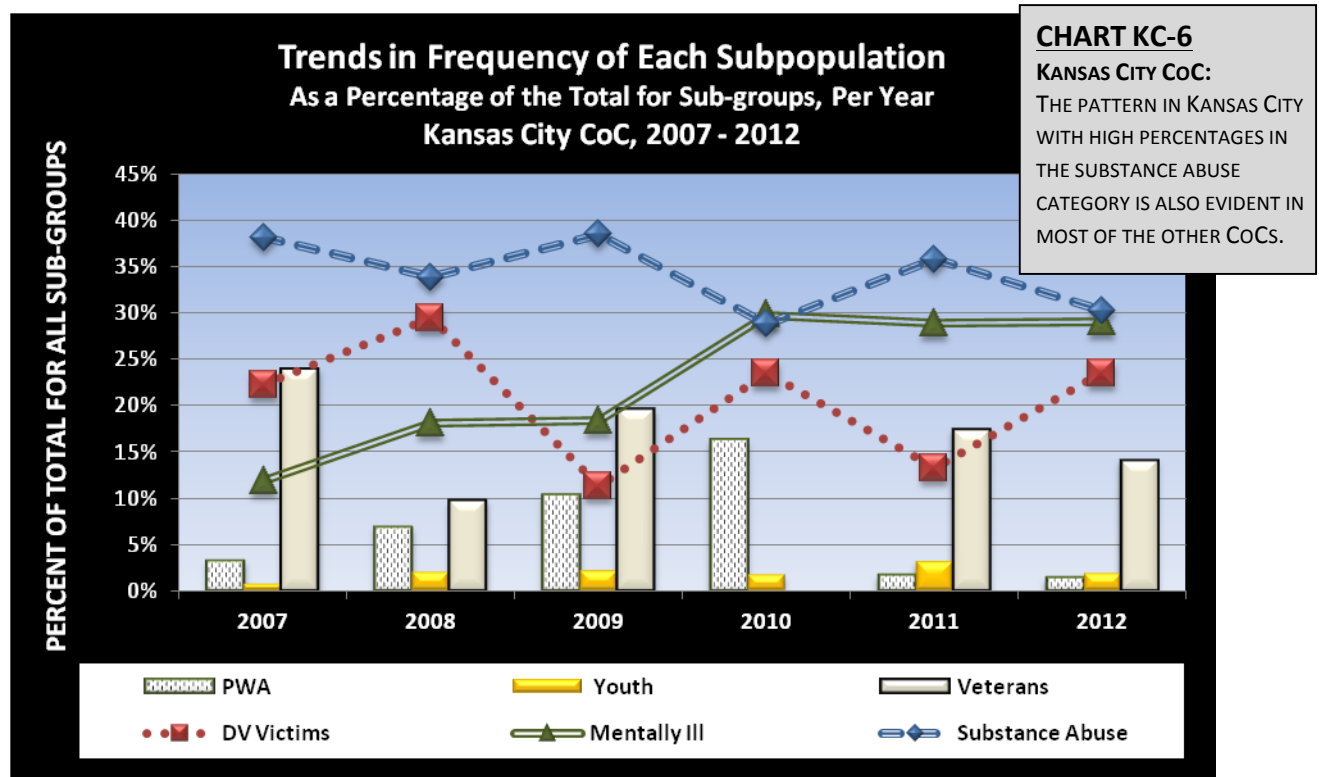
Table KC.3
Average Frequencies for Subpopulation Counts, 2007-2012*
Kansas City CoC

Subpopulation	Average Frequency 2007-2012*
At the Point-In-Time counts, persons self-reported...	
Substance abuse problems	462
Mental health diagnoses or issues	343
Domestic violence problems	272
Former military service	213
HIV/AIDS	97
Unaccompanied youth	29

*Moving averages were used to minimize the effects of year-to-year spikes in the data

⁹ Reports for 2007 through 2012 are available for viewing or download at the Homeless Services Coalition of Greater Kansas City website (<http://www.hscgkc.org/continuum.php>). Accessed May 2013.

Kansas City CoC has a significant amount of data to tease out trends in its PIT counts, either in examining the conditions of the entire population or sub-groupings, as Table KC.3 (above) and Chart KC-6 illustrate.



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012*. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

The average frequencies for the subpopulations in the chart above are provided in Table KC.3.

Among the Missouri CoCs over the period 2007 to 2012, Kansas City tends to have the highest average count for all subpopulations. In some cases, its averages exceed the next highest CoC by significant percentages, as Table KC.4 shows.

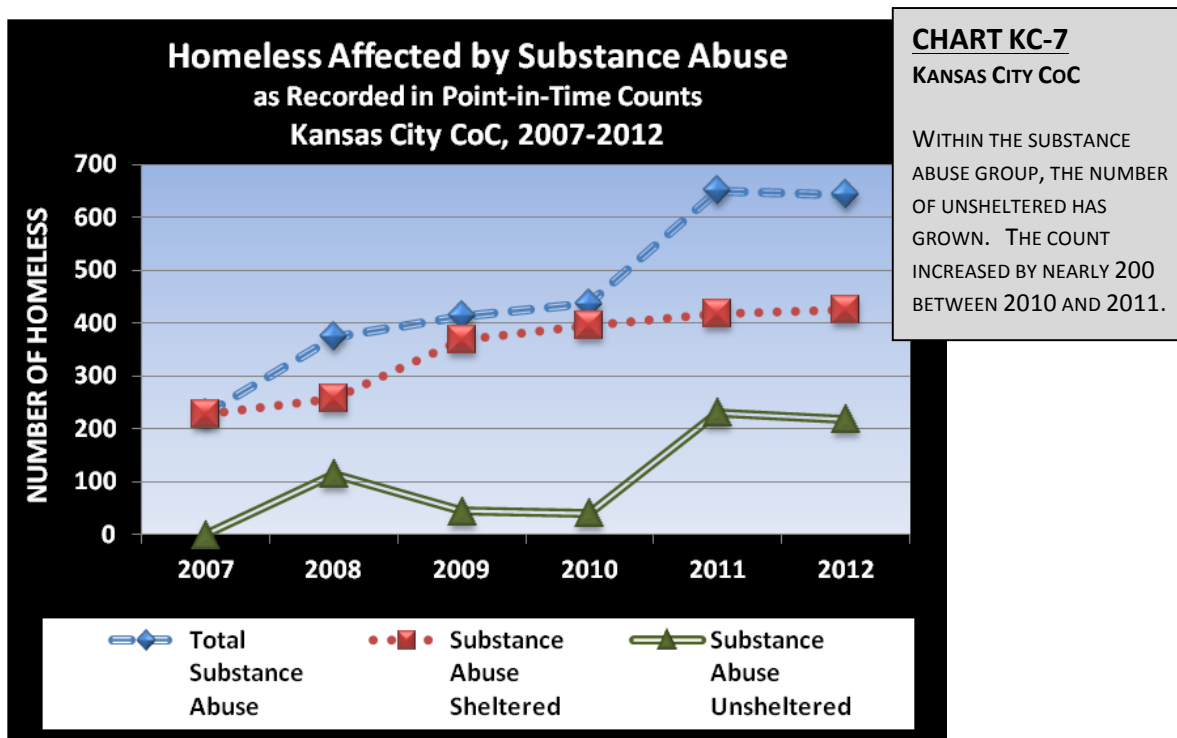
Table KC.4
Percentage Difference in Subpopulation Average Counts, 2007-2012*
Kansas City CoC as Compared to Next Highest CoC Count

Subpopulation At the Point-In-Time counts, persons self-reported...	Kansas City CoC Average Frequency	Next Highest Average Frequency	Source	Percent Difference
Substance abuse problems	462	417	Balance of State	11.0%
Mental health diagnoses or issues	343	222		54.5%
Domestic violence problems	272	254		7.1%
Former military service	213	129		65.1%
HIV/AIDS	97	28	St. Louis City CoC	246.4%
Unaccompanied youth	29	23	Balance of State	26.1%

*Moving average were used to minimize the effects of year-to-year spikes in the data

Summary Table 2 (page 155) in the Conclusion provides comparison data for all CoCs. Details on the basis for the averages calculated can be found in Charts KC-7 through KC-10:

1. **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE ISSUES:** Over the period 2007 to 2012, this group had the highest numbers of any subpopulation and maintained its share between 30 and 40 percent of the total of the Kansas City CoC counts.

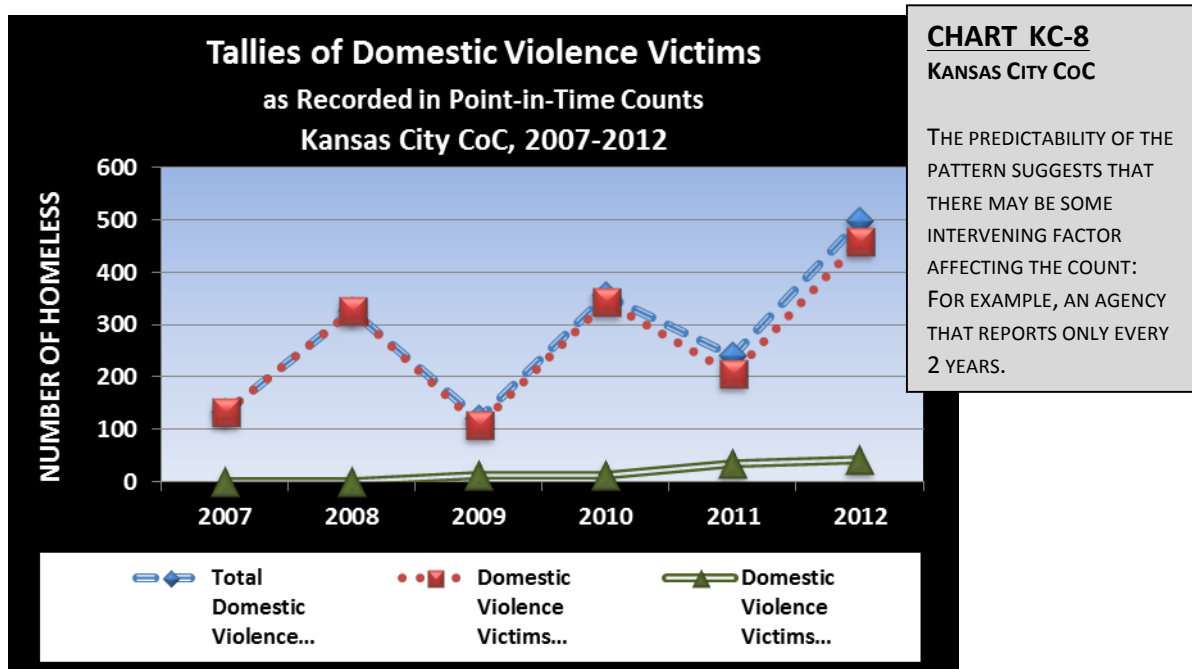


Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

Kansas City CoC was not alone in having high numbers in this area. Both Balance of State and St. Louis City CoCs showed this group as the most populous among their subpopulations.

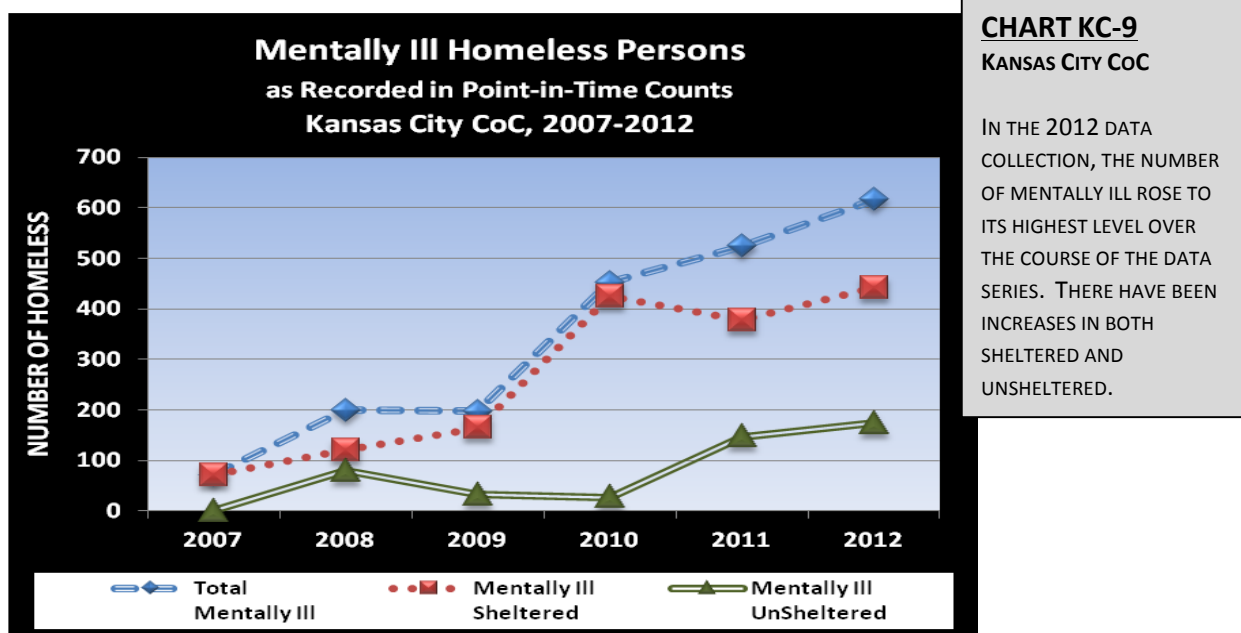
2. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** Despite fluctuations over time, the share of domestic violence survivors during the period was as high as 30 percent and never lower than 10 percent of the subpopulation total.

As Chart KC-8 shows, between 2007 and 2012 the count of domestic violence survivors has been as low as 100 and as high as 500. Increases of 200 or more, along with equally radical declines have been the norm. While this sort of pattern over the 5 year period occurs in other subpopulations, it is difficult to explain, unless there is one or more agencies that are unable to report on a regular basis for the winter count.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for Years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

3. **MENTALLY ILL:** The mentally ill subpopulation has grown to 30 percent of the total for all Kansas City CoC sub-groups and has maintained this level from 2010 to the most recent year. The chart below (KC-9) shows the increase in raw numbers for the total of mentally ill, along with the numbers for sheltered and unsheltered.



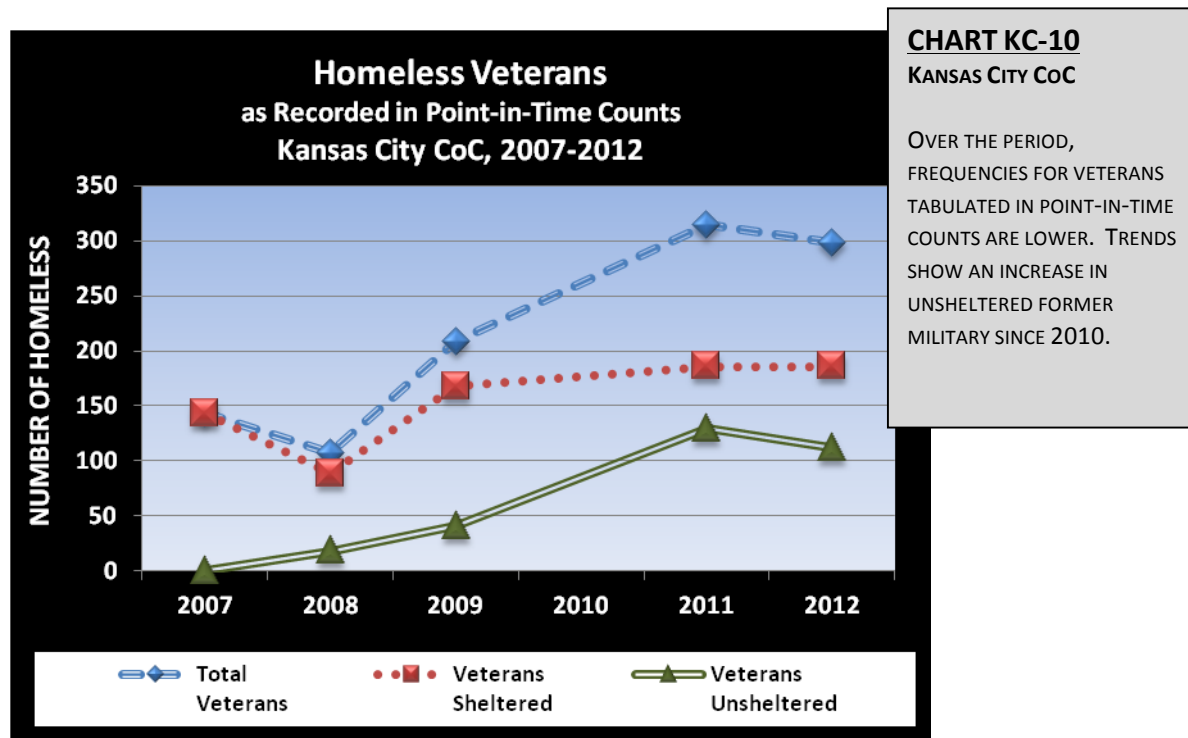
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

The unsheltered count has also grown since 2010, increasing by over 100 percent. Growth in this category has been the case statewide and in other CoCs. Given state and federal budget constraints, this trend is likely to continue.

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

The number of homeless veterans in Kansas City is less than 250, which makes the subpopulation's frequencies much lower than those for the mentally ill, domestic violence survivors and substance abusers. Crossover between these groups is possible, however, with respect to co-occurring disorders.

The growth in the number of veterans without adequate housing is a trend that policy-makers are watching closely. Concerns related to a failure to adjust to civilian life and a lack of appropriate services has prompted a greater attention within the Veterans Administration to data on former military personnel.

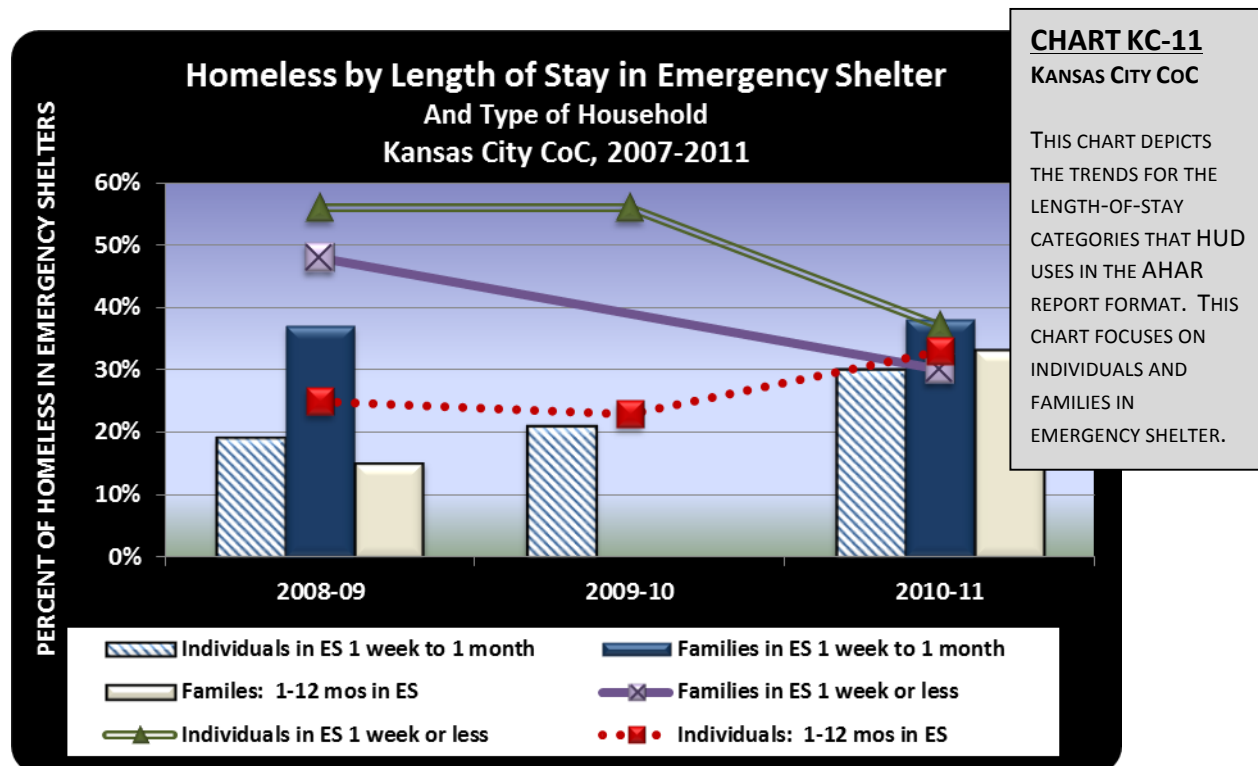


Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

Consumption of data from the PIT counts extends beyond the CoCs and HUD. Other government agencies also rely on these data. This fact underscores the need for close coordination between service agencies and policy-makers, such as that seen in the Kansas City collaboration and the Governor's Committee to End Homelessness.

LENGTH OF STAY

Kansas City CoC homeless have tended to spend shorter lengths of time in emergency shelter. This is in line with the HUD mandate of reducing emergency shelter stay to no more than 20 days.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**ES = Emergency Shelter

The percentage of families and individual homeless that stayed no longer than a month range from 67 to 85 percent.

Table KC.4
Homeless with Stay in Emergency Shelter of 1 Month or Less
Kansas City CoC

HOUSEHOLD TYPES	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
WITH FAMILY	85%	No data	68%
WITHOUT FAMILY	75%	77%	67%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>. "No Data" indicates the AHAR had no statistics for the specified year and group.

As the table along with Chart KC-11 reflect, patterns for both families and individuals have changed. As the table indicates, in 2010-11 over 30 percent – whether with or without family -- found it necessary to remain in shelter beyond 1 month. In most cases, this was 1-to-3 months.

Table KC.5

Homeless with Stay in Emergency Shelter of 1 to 3 Months
Kansas City CoC

HOUSEHOLD TYPES	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
WITH FAMILY	13%	No data	25%
WITHOUT FAMILY	13%	13%	19%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>. "No Data" indicates the AHAR had no statistics for the specified year and group.

Categories for longer periods of time – 3 to 6 months, 6 to 9 months, etc. – continue to have single digit percentages.

SUB-GROUPINGS: TRANSIENT HOMELESS

In updating the HMIS for their area, CoC agencies have the option of entering data related to last zip code. The data for the Kansas City/Jackson County area, as reported in AHARs over a 4 year period, are summarized below.

Table KC.6

Origin of Homeless at Intake to Shelter/Housing (from AHARs 2007-08 to 2010-11)
Kansas City CoC

PERIOD	INDICATOR: LAST ZIP CODE	Persons in Families			Individuals		
		In Emergency Shelters	In Transitional Housing	In Permanent Supportive Housing	In Emergency Shelters	In Transitional Housing	In Permanent Supportive Housing
2007-08	Same as program locator		0%			0%	
	Unknown		100%			100%	
2008-09	Same as program locator	23%	43%		18%		
	Unknown	77%	57%		82%		
2009-10	Same as program locator		18%	86%	14%	21%	48%
	Different than locator		4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
	Unknown		78%	11%	82%	77%	50%
2010-11	Same as program locator	48%	69%	65%	28%	65%	33%
	Different than locator	9%	4%	2%	5%	7%	1%
	Unknown	43%	27%	33%	66%	28%	66%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

The state of the data indicates that collecting this sort of information hasn't been a priority for the service agencies. The rates of "Unknown" are high. Nonetheless, there are some records of homeless from outside the jurisdiction – enough to justify additional data gathering, if this is an important question for the CoC.

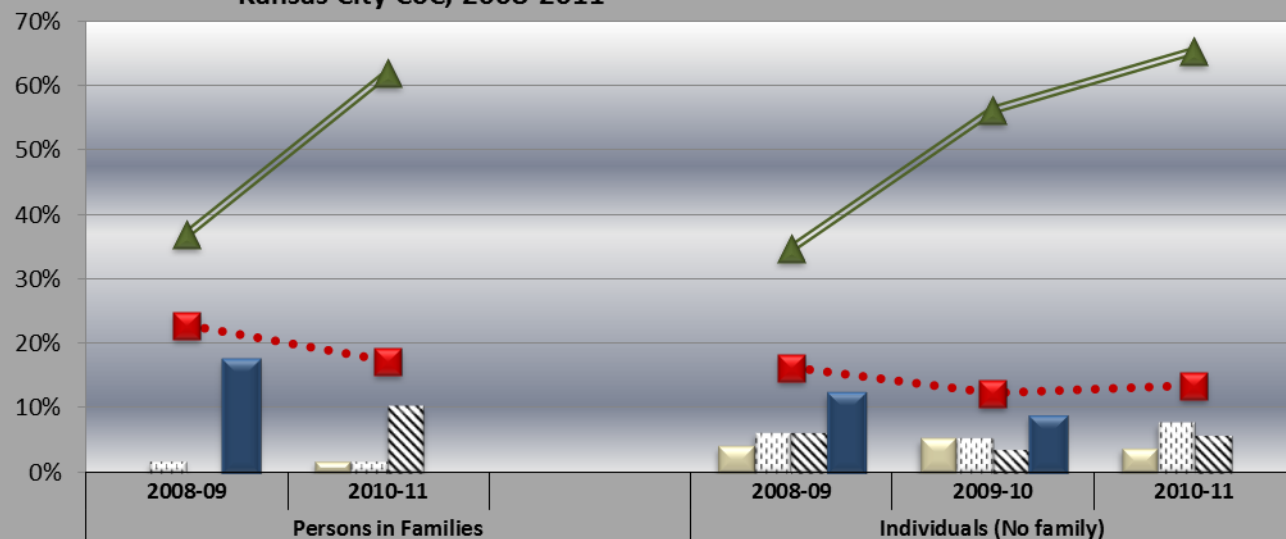
SUB-GROUPINGS: DOUBLED UP

With regard to living arrangements the night before entering emergency shelter, the AHARs indicate the highest percentage (from 37 to 65 percent) of Kansas City CoC homeless reported that they had been in another shelter.

Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry Emergency Shelter Records Kansas City CoC, 2008-2011

CHART KC-12
KANSAS CITY CoC

NO DATA WERE AVAILABLE FOR "PERSONS IN FAMILIES" FOR 2009-10. NONETHELESS, THE PREVALENCE OF INDIVIDUALS TRANSITIONING FROM ONE SHELTER TO ANOTHER IS APPARENT IN ALL YEARS. COMPARED TO SOME OTHER CoCs, THERE WAS MUCH LESS RELIANCE ON FAMILY/FRIENDS.



	Persons in Families		Individuals (No family)		
	2008-09	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Jail/Prison/Juvenile detention	0%	2%	4%	5%	4%
Place not meant for human habitation	2%	2%	6%	5%	8%
Transitional housing	0%	10%	6%	4%	6%
Rented housing unit	18%	0%	12%	9%	0%
Staying w Family/Friends	23%	17%	16%	12%	13%
Emergency Shelter	37%	62%	35%	56%	65%

The data shows far fewer stayed with family or friends (in a doubled-up situation) on the preceding night, although based on the percentages, this response was given with the next highest frequency. (See Chart KC-12 below.)

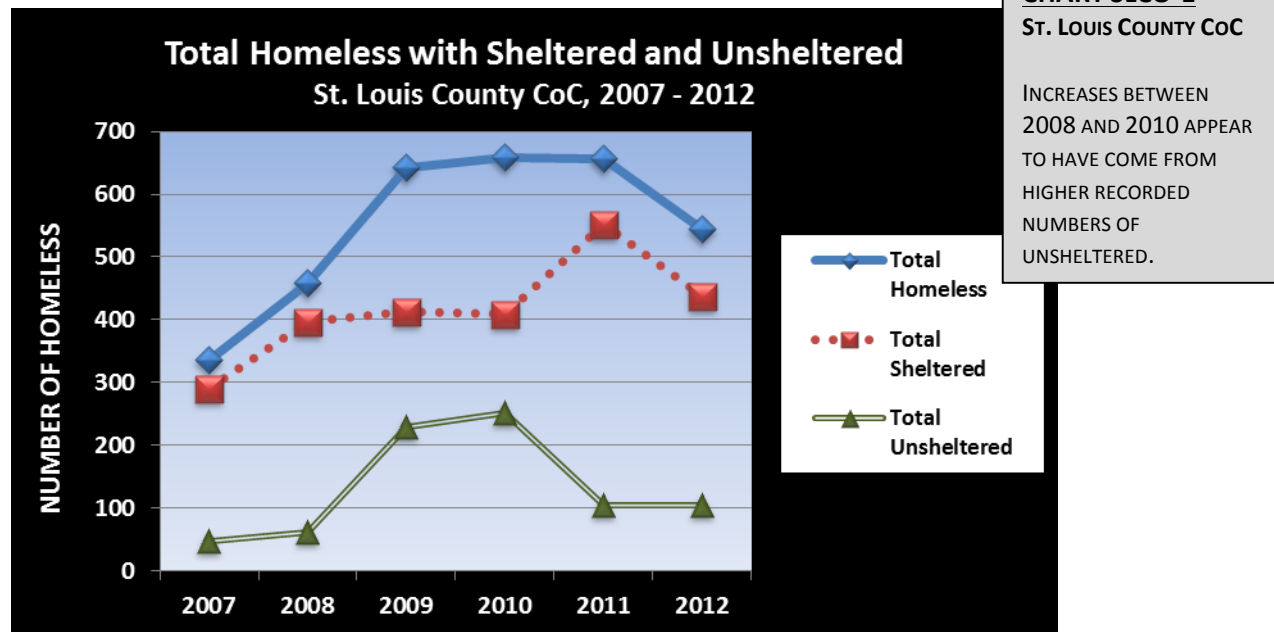
In most years and for most household types, having spent the previous night in an emergency shelter prior to entering another shelter was at least 10 percent higher than for other options and sometimes as much as nearly 50 percent higher.

In other CoCs, the percentages that suggest people are doubled-up prior to entering emergency shelter are much higher. This could be traced to cultural differences or to more readily available emergency shelter. It could also have to do with the presence of more transients among the homeless population: i.e., individuals and families that have relocated to an area where they subsequently need services such as housing, as discussed in the previous section.

Saint Louis County Continuum of Care

OVERVIEW

St. Louis County CoC's recorded numbers for homeless at PIT counts declined between 2011 and 2012, after several years of increases.



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

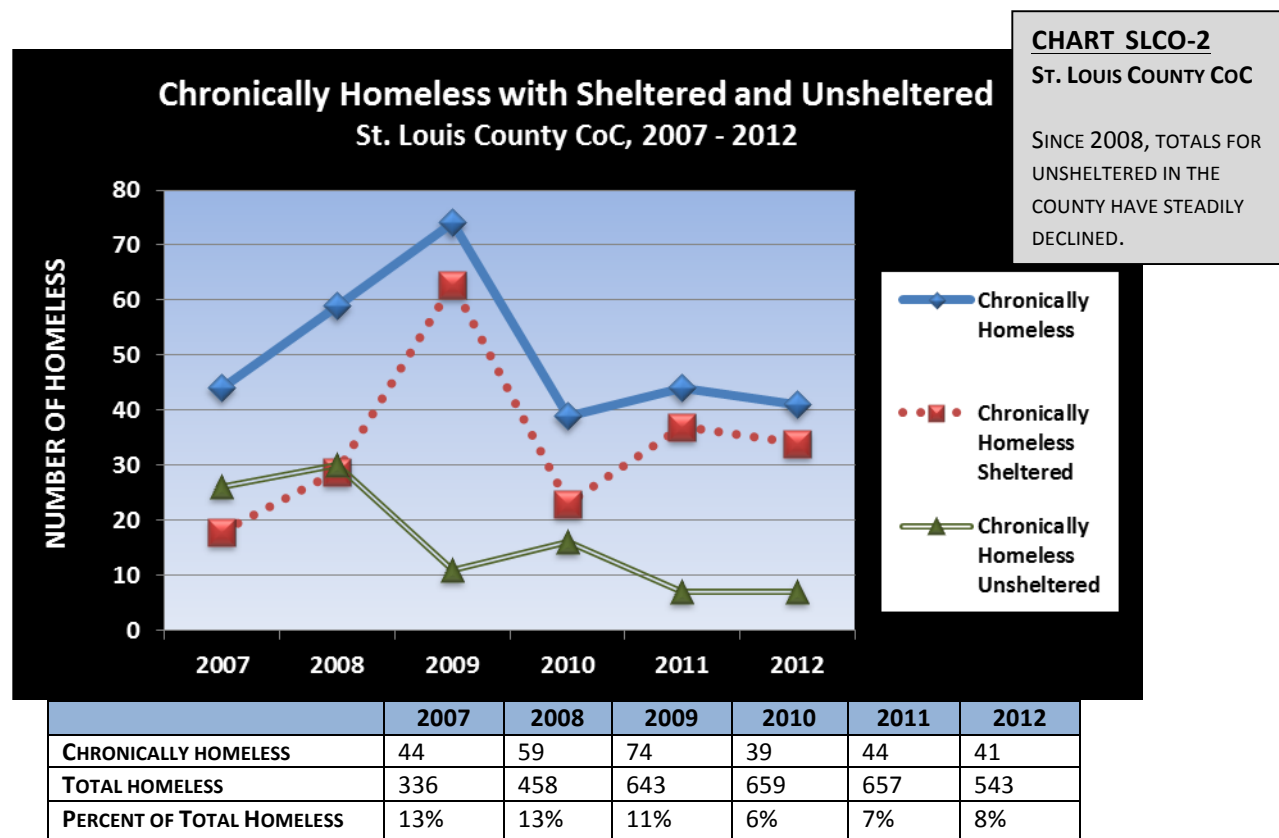
Point-In-Time counts tend to portray St. Louis County as having lower rates of homelessness than St. Louis City. The numbers do not reflect the crossover between City and County services, however. HUD requires that CoCs allocate the homeless in relation to their home jurisdiction, regardless of the jurisdiction provides shelter. For example, a homeless person reporting their last permanent home address was in the 63118 zip code would be counted in the City's homeless population.

This is logical, but doesn't adequately account for the County's service burden. This includes individuals and families that technically are counted in the City, although they take shelter anywhere in the greater metropolitan area where support is available.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

The PIT numbers of chronically homeless in St. Louis County are low, relatively speaking, as Chart SLCO-2 illustrates. With relatively small totals even at the highest point, the amounts have declined for overall numbers and particularly for the unsheltered.

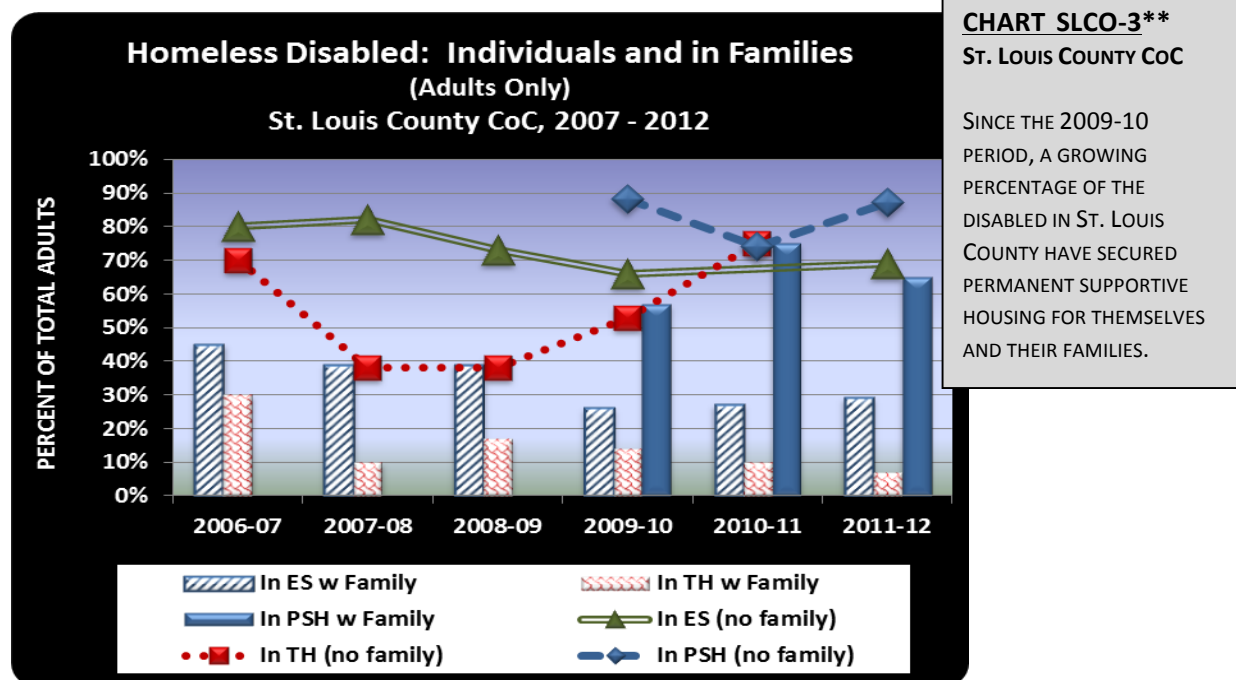
Persons with disabilities are intrinsic to HUD's definition of the "chronically homeless."



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at:
<https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

AHARs for 2006-07 to 2011-12 illustrate the growing importance of Permanent Supportive Housing.

In St. Louis County the disabled have consistently represented a sizable proportion of homeless, across all shelter types. Since 2009, permanent supportive housing has become an option for families with disabled heads of household, as is evident in Chart SLCO-3. This has reduced their reliance on emergency shelter and transitional housing. Less true for single individuals who are disabled, usage of emergency shelter among them has declined only slightly.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**For all categories, the Chart reflects the percentage of Adults in that category that claimed a disability. The accompanying response options are "No" – i.e., no disability – and "Unknown."

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

The research team considered two aspects of how age categories were distributed among homeless in St. Louis County: the age of children experiencing homelessness, particularly in homeless shelters, and the extent to which the elderly are growing in numbers among homeless.

CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Among the CoC contacts who were interviewed, several noted that homeless seeking emergency services appear to include more families.

Chart SLCO-4 below gives a perspective on this in relation to households that are either sheltered or unsheltered. Within these 2 categories, it shows what proportion of the households include children. During the PIT counts, the CoCs track which unsheltered adults have children accompanying them. The graph illustrates sheltered and unsheltered categories together.

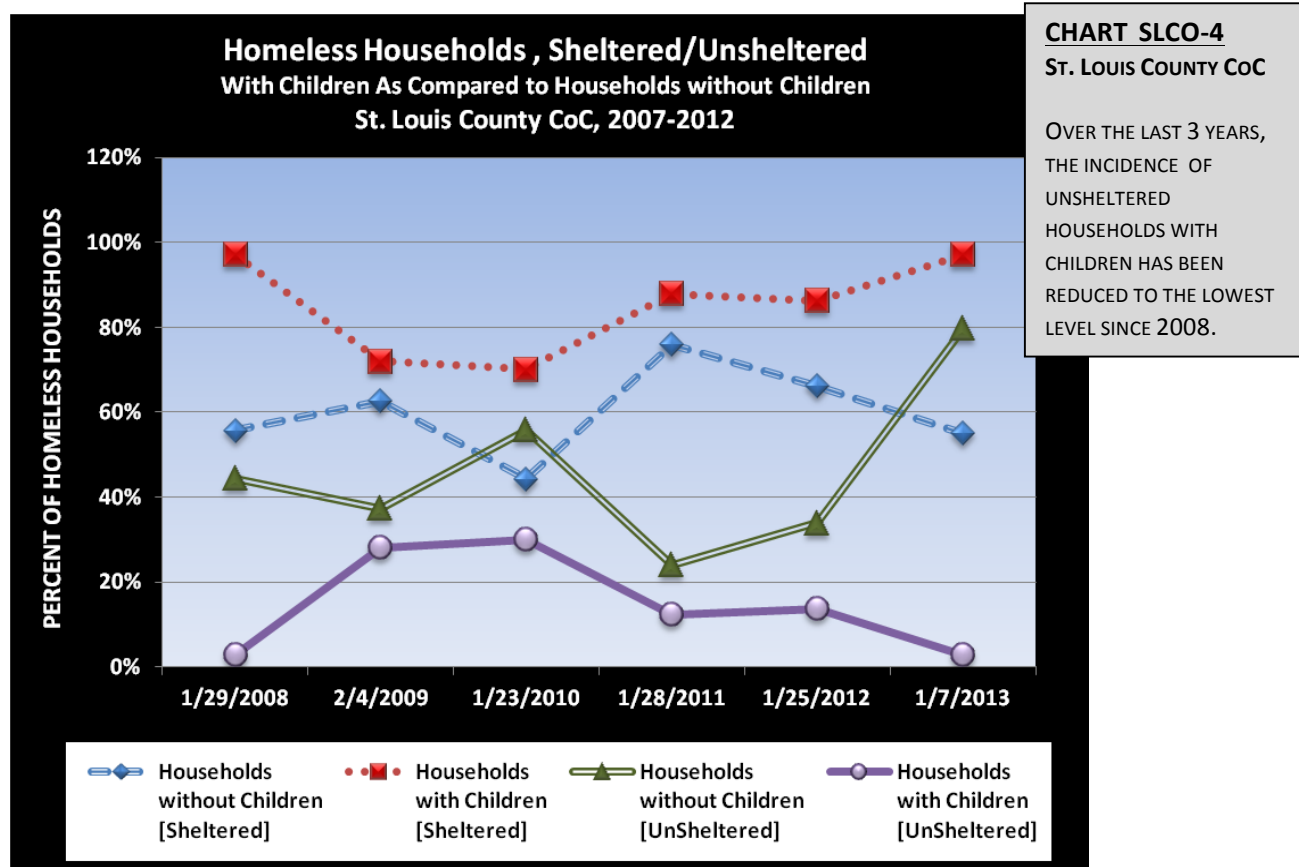
Additional data from the same source indicates that the majority of homeless households tend to be those without children.¹⁰ (See Table SLCO.1.)

¹⁰ HUD defines "households without children" as one in which there are no persons under the age of 19. This may include one or more single adults or couples.

Table SLCO.1
Proportion of Homeless Households With and Without Children
Data from Point-In-Time Counts
St. Louis County CoC, 2007-2012

PIT MONTH	Jan-07		Jan-08		Feb-09		Jan-10		Jan-11		Jan-12	
HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN	89	56.3%	115	51.8%	190	59.0%	208	60.3%	246	65.3%	174	59.8%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	69	43.7%	107	48.2%	132	41.0%	137	39.7%	131	34.7%	117	40.2%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	158		222		322		345		377		291	

Fluctuation in the numbers of unsheltered is typical, especially in relation to how much freedom of movement the weather allows. All CoCs have emphasized that when the temperatures drop in January, the numbers of unsheltered will also drop. The extent of fluctuation is evident in the graph below.



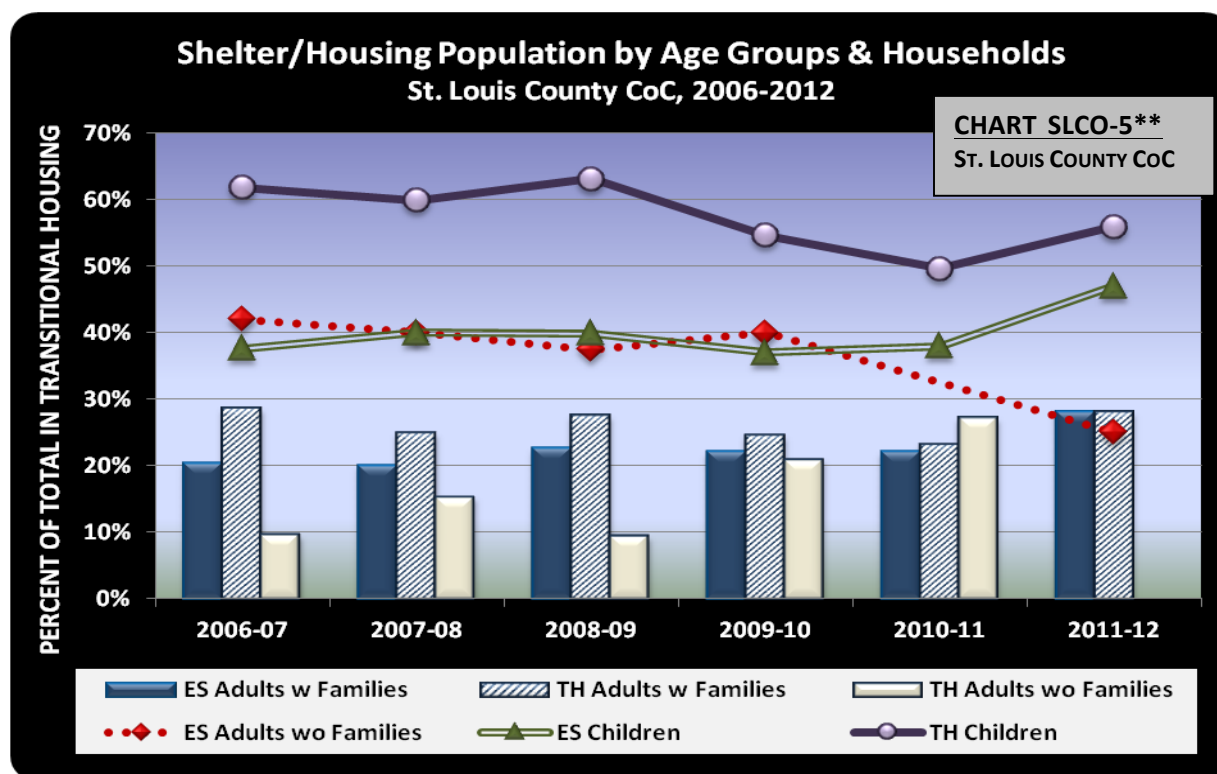
Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012

As Chart SLCO-4 shows, from 2007 to 2009 the number of unsheltered homeless in households with children appears to have risen by roughly 30 percent. The data indicate that the numbers of unsheltered and sheltered for the count in February 2009 and January 2010 were in roughly the same proportion. At the next count, in January 2011, the percentage of unsheltered with children declined and has continued this trend through the latest PIT count. At the most recent count in St. Louis County, this category returned to its 2008 level.

The total for unsheltered in households without children peaked slightly later (in 2010) and then declined sharply in 2011, only to rebound at the latest PIT count.

The graphed data for sheltered households with children is the mirror image of the unsheltered category, with this group constituting 70 to nearly 100 percent of the total. The perception that there are more families in shelter may, in part, come from a slight decline in households without children. An increase in unsheltered households may have contributed to this development, which is also noted in the next section.

Chart SLCO-5 provides an overview of the type of housing services that the sheltered of different age groups access.

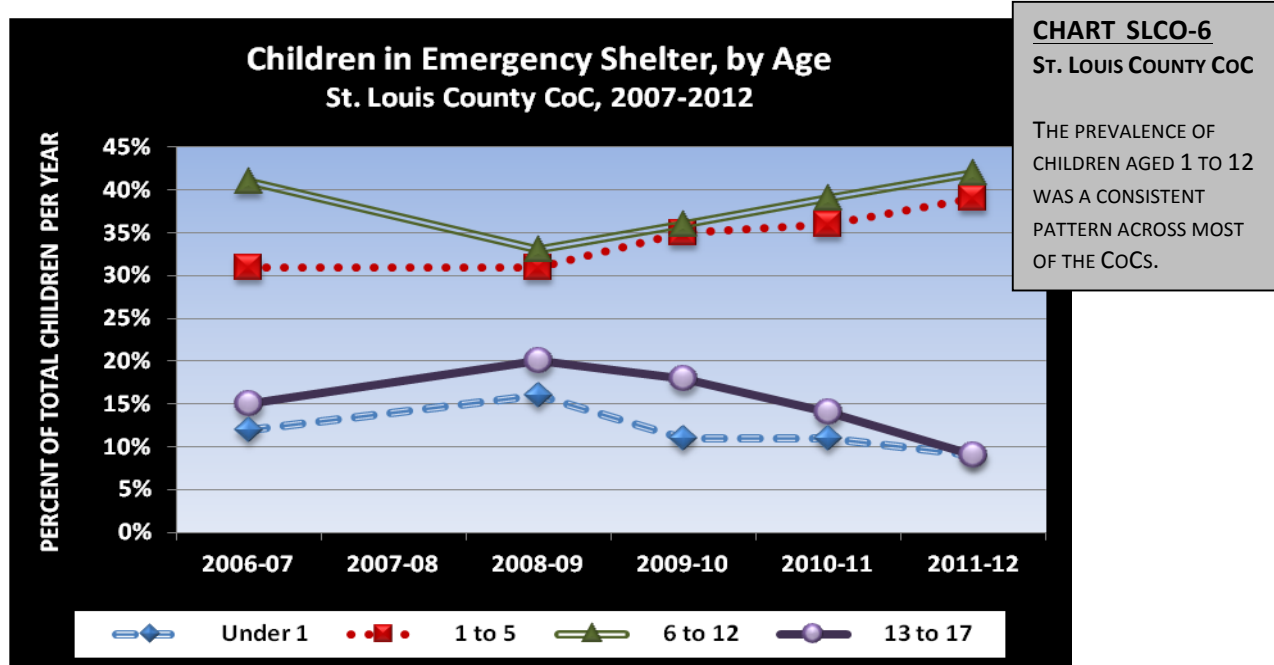


Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**No data are available for:

- the number for single individuals in Emergency Shelter (ES) for the year 2010-11.
- single individuals in Transitional Housing (TH), 2011-12.

Additional details are available in Chart SLCO-6. This chart shows the distribution of children living in emergency shelter, by different age groups.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

ADULTS

Adults 18-50, either with or without families, are most prevalent in emergency shelters.

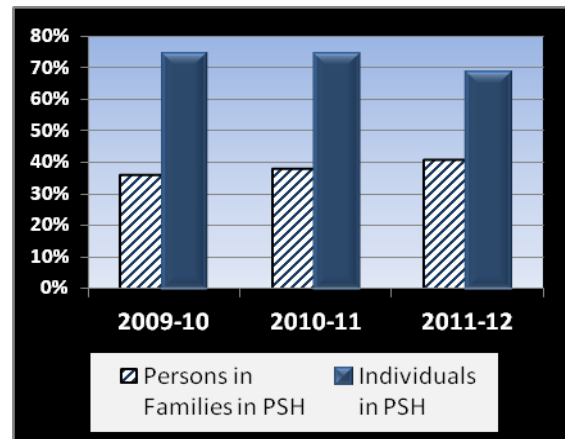
More data would be needed to explain the trend noted in the previous section with respect to single adults, although one possibility suggests itself. An alteration in strategies with regard to successful transitions for the homeless population proposes immediate access to housing.

In 2009 HUD began to encourage greater use of permanent supportive housing (PSH) as a better strategy for resolving homelessness than emergency shelter (ES) or transitional housing (TH) option. This philosophy stresses provision of housing as the first step in returning an individual or family to a stable living situation, followed by aligning the household with services: for example, substance abuse treatment. Underlying this approach is the assumption that a stable home situation fosters coping skills that will promote the success of individual or family goal planning.

The inset (see next paragraph) illustrates the comparative use permanent supportive housing among single individuals and persons in families.

Between 2009 (when data on permanent supportive housing is first recorded) and 2012, 68 to 74 percent of homeless single adults between 18 and 50 obtained this type of housing in St. Louis County.

While the City of St. Louis CoC has been a strong exponent of this approach, the chart below (SLCO-7) suggests there has also been an impact for the St. Louis County CoC, with a decline in the use of emergency shelters. The decline was not consistent across all groups, however.



Between 2010 and 2012, the number of individuals in the 31 and 50 age group using emergency shelter in the St. Louis County CoC declined by 25 percent. In general, increased use of emergency shelter over this period was seen among family households, particularly for families in which the head of household was in the 18-30 age range.

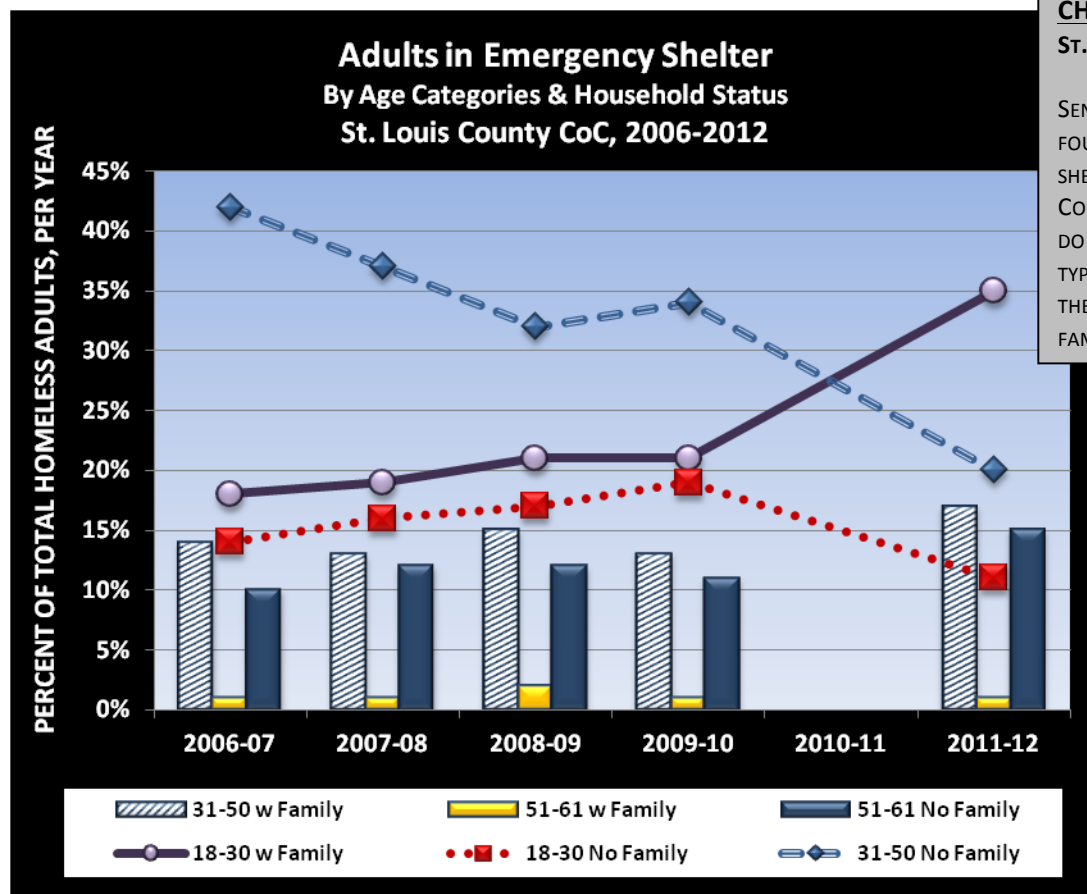


CHART SLCO-7
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

SENIORS ARE NOT OFTEN FOUND IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY. THOSE THAT DO ENTER SHELTER TYPICALLY DO SO ON THEIR OWN, WITHOUT FAMILY.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Percentages for other age groups, as a share of all homeless adults in the County CoC, tend to be either lower than, or in the range of, 10 percent.

SENIORS

If more elderly are homeless and seeking shelter, it does not appear to be within the purview of the St. Louis County CoC. In general, seniors (age 62 and older) are a small fraction of the homeless population, as Table SLCO.2 illustrates. Their numbers tend to be low (10 or fewer per year), particularly in the County's emergency shelters, with the "high point" for these numbers periods of 2007-8 and 2008-09. The amounts dropped in the following year and were even lower in the last year under consideration (2011-12).

Such low numbers suggest that any trends related to increased usage of homeless shelters by seniors either has not yet emerged or is being addressed by services that prevent emergency homelessness. As Table SLCO.2 indicates, where there has been an up-tick in homeless seniors, St. Louis County CoC agencies have provided supportive housing.

Table SLCO.2

Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2006-07 to 2008-12

St. Louis County Continuum of Care

St. Louis County Continuum of Care

	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2006-07	0%	1%	1%	4%		
2007-08	0%	0%	2%	0%		
2008-09	0%	0%	2%	0%		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
REPORTING ON PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INITIATED IN 2009-10						
2009-10	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
2010-11	0%	0%	0%	No data	1%	6%
2011-12	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Statistics for St. Louis County indicate that for those ages 51 and older, the behavior tends to be consistent. The majority resort to homeless facilities without family. [See Chart SLCO-8 on the following page.]

Older adults that have family with them -- predominantly found within the 51 to 61 age group -- are most likely to locate transitional or more recently, permanent supportive housing. Seniors with families are, and have been, a rarity across other types of housing for homeless.

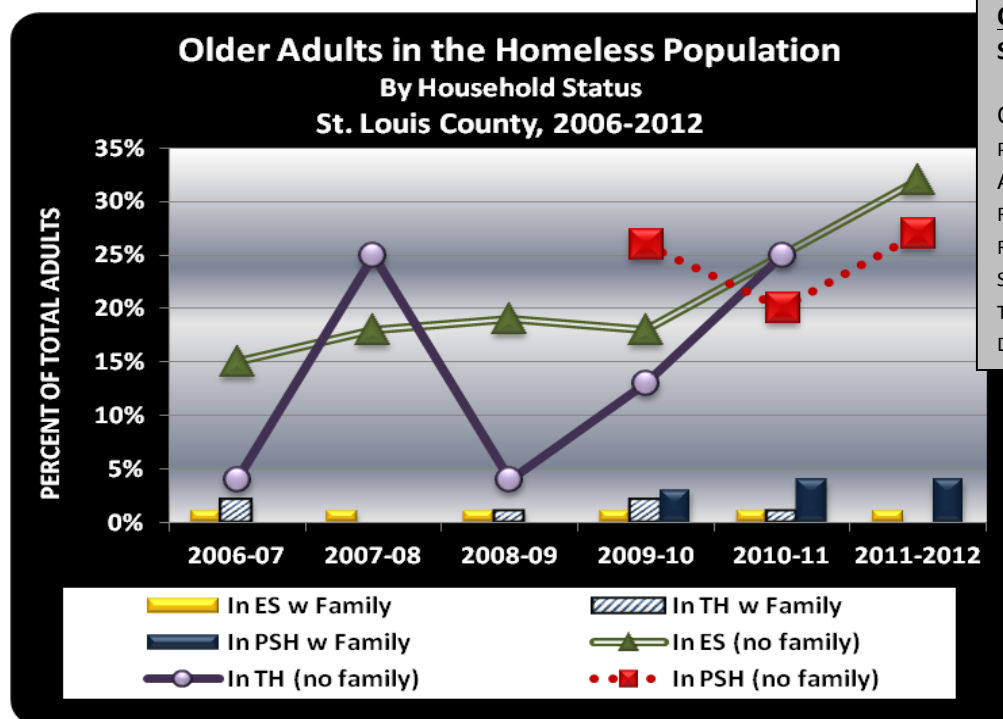


CHART SLCO-8

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF HOMELESS AGED 51-61 HAVE FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES THAT REQUIRE THEM TO SEEK SHELTER OR HOUSING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Seniors that are independent have been tallied in both homeless shelters and more permanent housing, but again in relatively small numbers.

SUBPOPULATIONS: OTHER PREVALENT SUB-GROUPS

The next chart (Chart SLCO-9) represents the frequency of sub-populations among the homeless demographic. These data highlight several trends in St. Louis County:

- Throughout the 5-year period shown in the chart, the PIT counts identified problems with domestic violence as one of the most-frequently mentioned factors among the homeless population in need of shelter.
- In the counts conducted from January 2008 to January 2010, persons abusing substances accounted for 30 percent or more of the homelessness tallies. This trend tapered off, with its share in 2012 near 20 percent.
- Based on the PIT counts, the number of veterans needing shelter in the St. Louis County CoC area is growing. Between 2007 and 2009 veterans were less than 10 percent of homeless counted. By 2011 and 2012, this number had increased to over 15 percent.

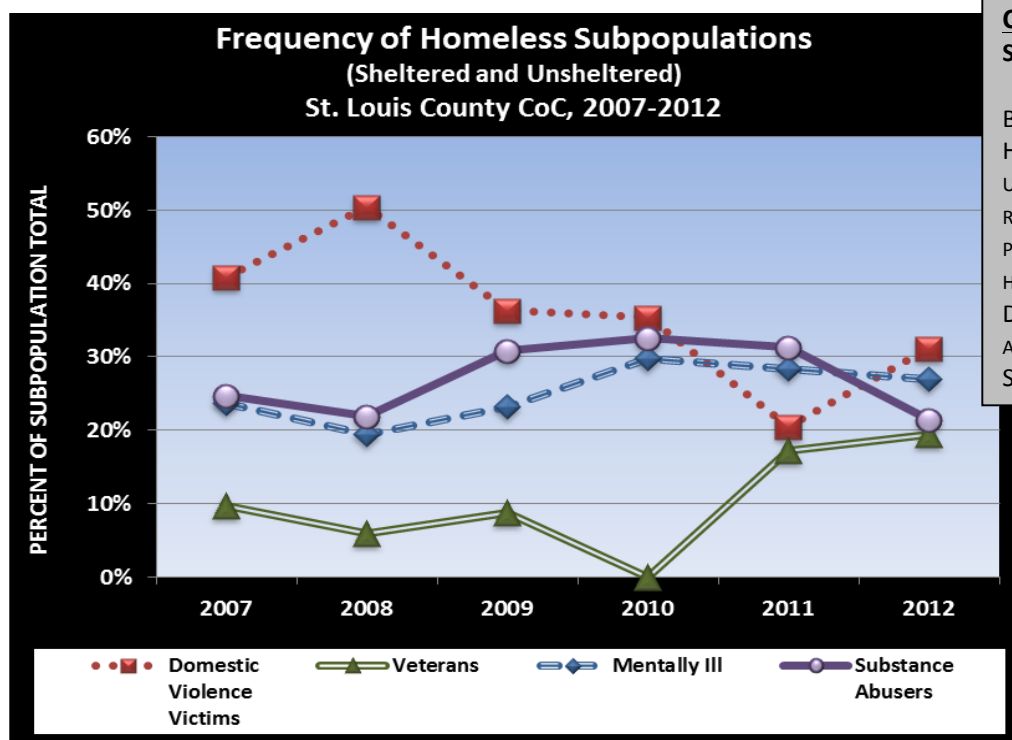


CHART SLCO-9
St. Louis County CoC

BOTH PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS AND UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH REPRESENT A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION. DATA FOR THESE 2 GROUPS ARE PROVIDED IN TABLE SLCO.3.

Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013

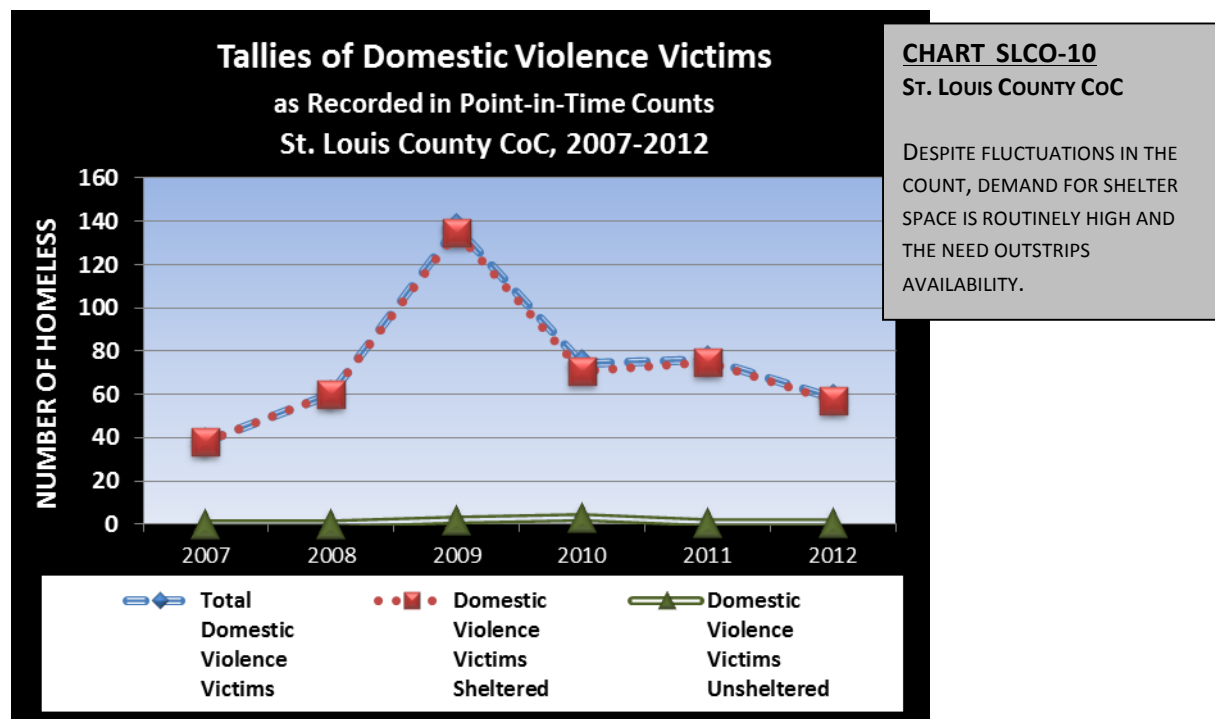
Table SLCO.3
Additional Subpopulation Data, Lower Frequency Groups

	Jan 07	Jan 08	Feb 09	Jan 10	Jan 11	Jan 12
DATA SAMPLE COUNT, TOTAL FOR ALL SUBPOPULATIONS	508	373	615	865	866	817
	Pct of Total	Pct of Total	Pct of Total	Pct of Total	Pct of Total	Pct of Total
PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (UNDER 18)	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%	0.5%

Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012. [See Chart SLCO-9 for additional information.]

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Chart SLCO-10 shows subpopulation PIT count raw data specifically for individuals reporting domestic violence as a factor in their lack of housing.



Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

Across the 5-year period, there is a close correspondence between the subpopulation total and the total sheltered. This suggests that the data displayed originated with domestic violence shelters that are tallying the residents they are serving, but may not reflect how available resources fall short.

Domestic violence advocates report that demand for shelter space is high and the need often outstrips availability.¹¹ Shelter is crucial for individuals attempting to leave domestic violence situations. Those who are unsheltered or doubled-up with friends or family are extremely vulnerable.¹²

¹¹ Rowden, Tim. "Need Outstrips Space at Area Domestic Violence Shelters." St. Louis Beacon, May 31, 2011. The statistics in this article are not specific to St. Louis County. The text and statistics refer to the St. Louis area. Accessed at:

https://www.stlbeacon.org/#!/content/16049/need_outstrips_space_at_area_domestic_violence_shelters

¹² Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, "How Homelessness, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Intersect, Part I". February 2012. See page 2. Accessed at <http://www.ncadv.org/files/Missouri.pdf> May 2013.

SUBPOPULATIONS: PERSONS AFFECTED BY SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The count of homeless individuals acknowledging problems with substance abuse varied across the period from 2007 to 2012. Despite fluctuations in the PIT totals, CoC agencies have kept the numbers for the unsheltered low, at 20 or fewer per year. The average across all 6 PIT totals is 65.

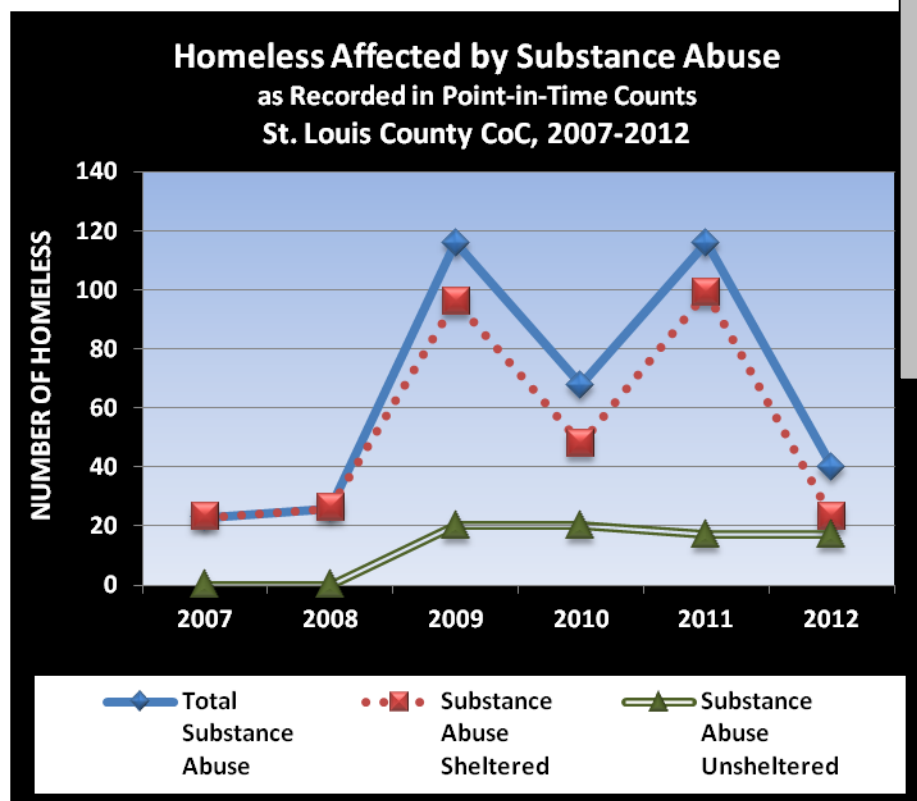


CHART SLCO-11
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS REPORTING PROBLEMS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DECLINED FROM 2009 TO 2010 AND FROM 2011 TO 2012. THE AVERAGE ACROSS ALL 5 YEARS IS 65.

Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

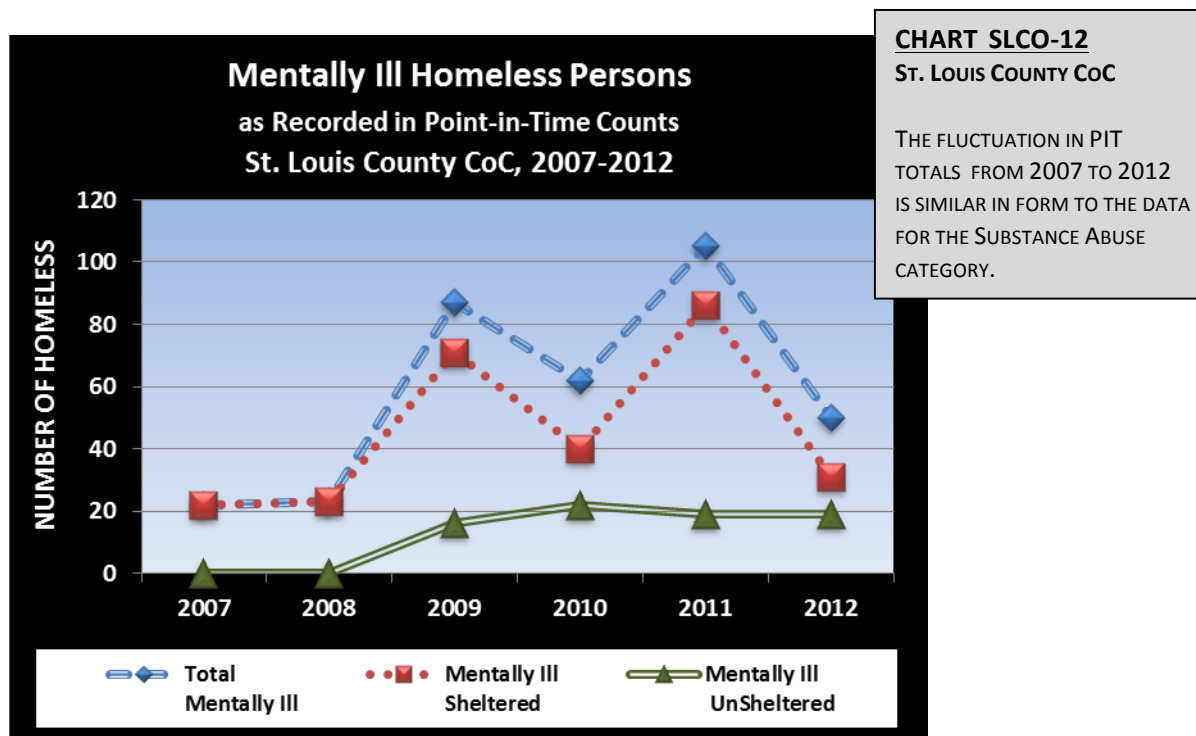
Many substance abuse treatment centers that contract with the Missouri Department of Mental Health for services are located in St. Louis City and St. Louis County. Any homeless persons with City zip codes would be included in the City count, but County residents may accept treatment at a City residential center, and on departure seek housing in the County.

Clients who fulfill the requirements face enough challenges, but those who exit residential treatment programs prematurely will face additional difficulties finding housing. If they were previously unable to maintain their own home, they may not be well-received by relatives, friends or caseworkers who expected them to finish the program. In addition, they may have no source of income; no prospects for employment; and feel compelled to use whatever resources they have to feed their addiction.¹³

¹³ Stark, Michael J. "Dropping Out of Substance Abuse Treatment: A Clinically Oriented Review." Clinical Psychology Review, Vol 12, Issue 1, 1992, pp 93-116.

SUBPOPULATIONS: MENTALLY ILL

Chart SLCO-12 illustrates the similarity between the patterns in fluctuation of PIT counts for the mentally ill and substance abusers among homeless. This is most apparent in the decreased count from 2009 to 2010 and from 2011 to 2012. The average across years is somewhat lower (58). It is also evident in the degree to which mentally ill homeless reported being sheltered.



Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012

The similarity in patterns is not surprising, given the incidence of co-occurring disorders that may make homelessness even more likely for some groups. If this is not part of the St. Louis County CoC's data collection efforts, this could be a valuable source of information about homeless population.

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

Chart SLCO-13 below shows the number of homeless veterans tallied in St. Louis County since 2007. As the chart suggests, the majority of homeless veterans have received shelter. While St. Louis County CoC has not encountered a large veteran population, the numbers have been increasing since 2008.

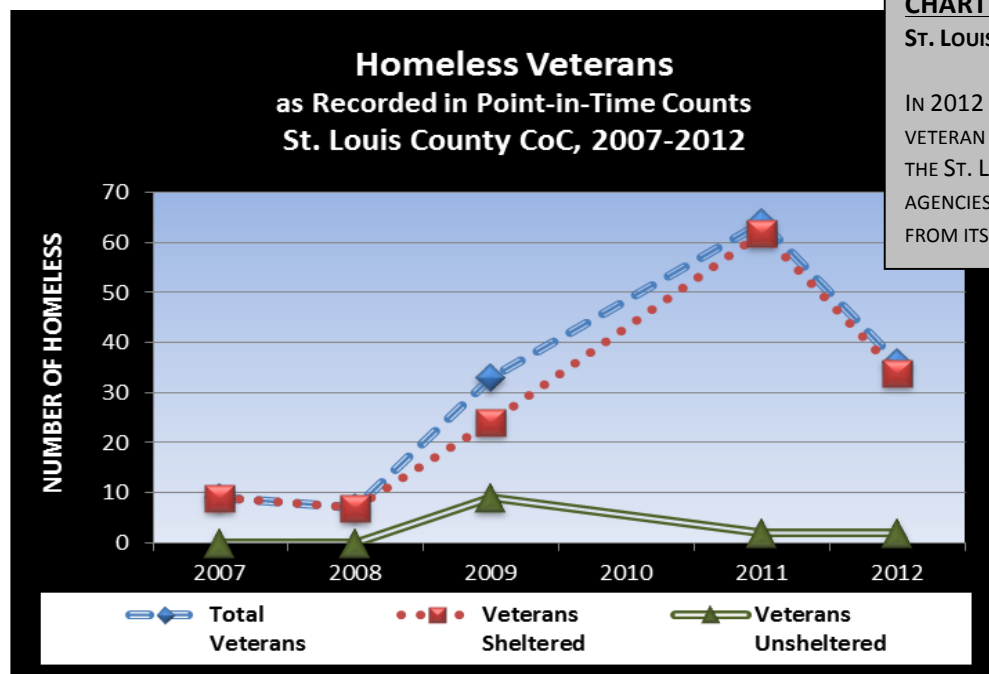


CHART SLCO-13*
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

IN 2012 THE GROWTH IN THE VETERAN POPULATION SERVED BY THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC AGENCIES ABATED SOMEWHAT FROM ITS HIGH IN 2011.

Source: HUD's Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports for 2007 to 2012

*No data provided for the 2009-10 period.

In St. Louis County homeless veterans tend to enter shelters as single individuals. In SLCO-14, the trend lines represent the percentages for veterans without family members, while the columns show amounts for veterans in family households. Among homeless accepted into transitional housing, single veterans have been prevalent (as high as 25 percent). By contrast, use of emergency shelter has steadily declined.

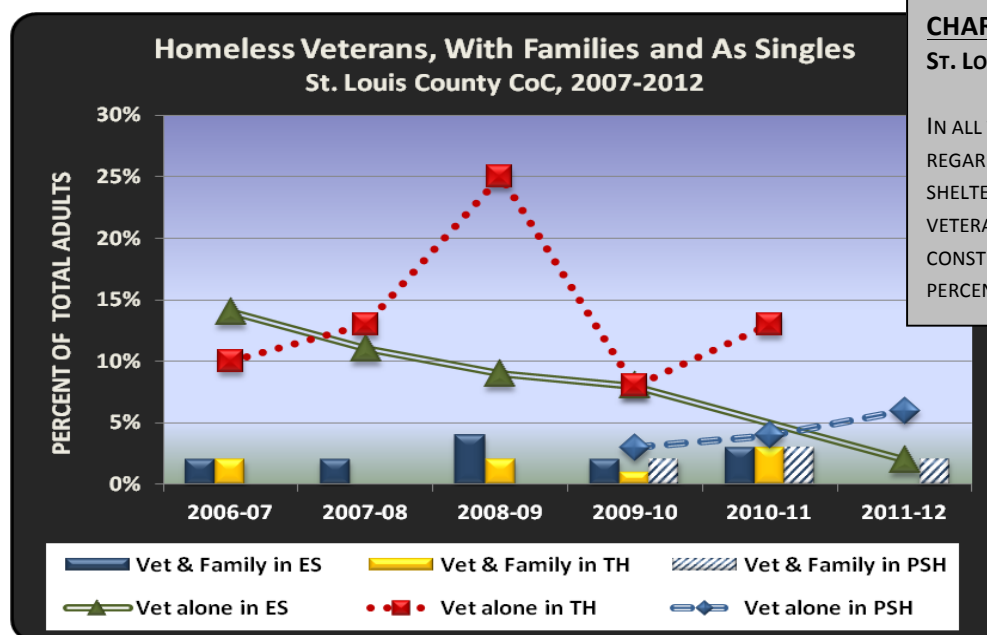


CHART SLCO-14
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

IN ALL TYPES OF HOUSING, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT'S SHELTER OR MORE LONG-TERM, VETERANS WITH FAMILIES CONSTITUTE LESS THAN 5 PERCENT.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

TRANSIENTS

In the AHAR data for St. Louis County CoC, the data on transients offered little in the way of evidence that this is a significant phenomenon in the County CoC agencies. For the most part, homeless persons seeking shelter did not report having been resident outside of the zip code area of the “locator” – i.e., the agency/person handling intake.

PREVALENCE OF HOMELESS DOUBLED-UP

Charts SLCO-15 and SLCO-16 that follow display data obtained from AHARs dating from 2007-08 to 2010-11.

In the St. Louis County CoC service area, roughly 1 out of 2 families entering emergency shelter have been staying with family or friends. The likelihood of a family coming into shelter from a doubled-up situation has increased in the last 3 years, with a probability of 56 percent in 2009-10 improving to 69 percent in 2011-12.

Single individuals in emergency shelter seem to exercise slightly different options or the same options at different rates. In the earlier years of the period, roughly a quarter of single individuals would come into emergency shelter after having been in substance abuse treatment. The probability that this would be the previous night’s living arrangements has declined, however, while doubling up with family or friends has increased.

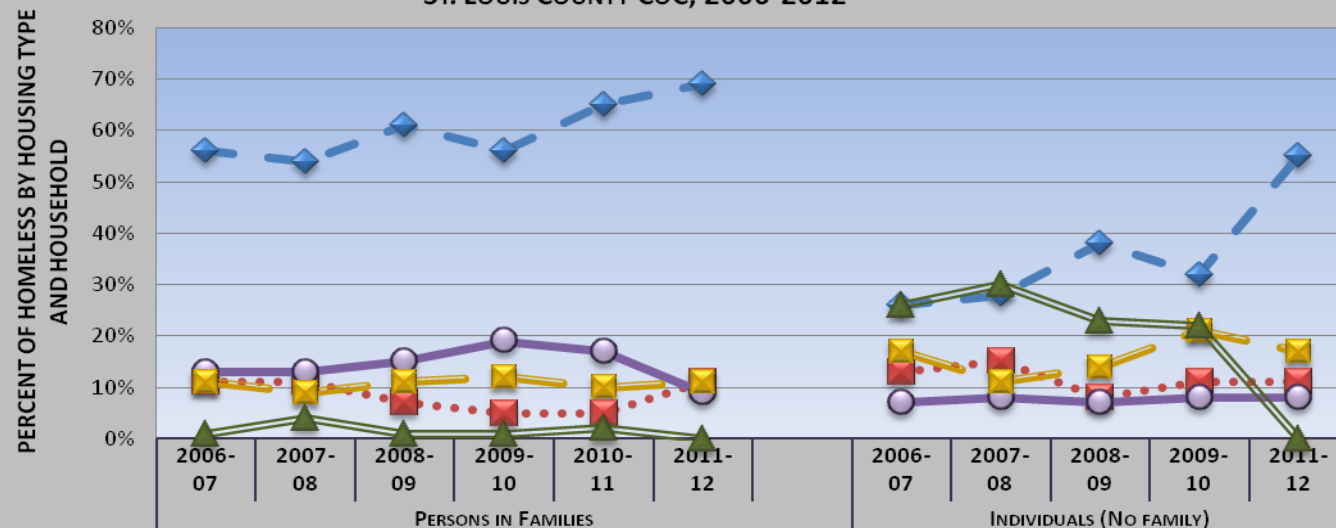
By contrast, persons in families entering transitional housing are most likely to have previously been in emergency shelter. The patterns for single individuals are less predictable.

The likelihood that these individuals come from staying with family or friends is anywhere from 10 percent to nearly 30 percent. They are also more likely than persons in families to have spent the previous night in a place not meant for human habitation. Some come from emergency shelter, but this tendency has declined since 2007. For this CoC, there is also a surprisingly high rate of entrance from substance abuse treatment centers: in one year, over 65 percent of single individuals entering transitional housing spent the preceding night in a treatment center.

CHART SLCO-15
ST. LOUIS COUNTY
CoC

THIS CHART SHOWS
 THE HIGH RATE OF
 DOUBLING UP AMONG
 HOMELESS FAMILIES,
 PRIOR TO ENTERING
 EMERGENCY SHELTER.

**PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
 To EMERGENCY SHELTER
 ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC, 2006-2012**



	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2011-12
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	0.56	0.54	0.61	0.56	0.65	0.69		0.26	0.28	0.38	0.32	0.55
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.11		0.13	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.11
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.09		0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11		0.17	0.11	0.14	0.21	0.17
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00		0.26	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.00
Homeless Totals per year	564	655	825	762	768	602		413	427	495	517	200
OTHER LIVING ARRANGEMENTS												
Rented housing unit	6%	4%	3%	5%	0%	0%		4%	2%	3%	1%	0%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Psychiatric Facility	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	1%	1%	4%
Jail/Prison/Juvenile Detention	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Transitional housing	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Owned Housing Unit	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2%	2%	1%	0%

CHART SLCO-16

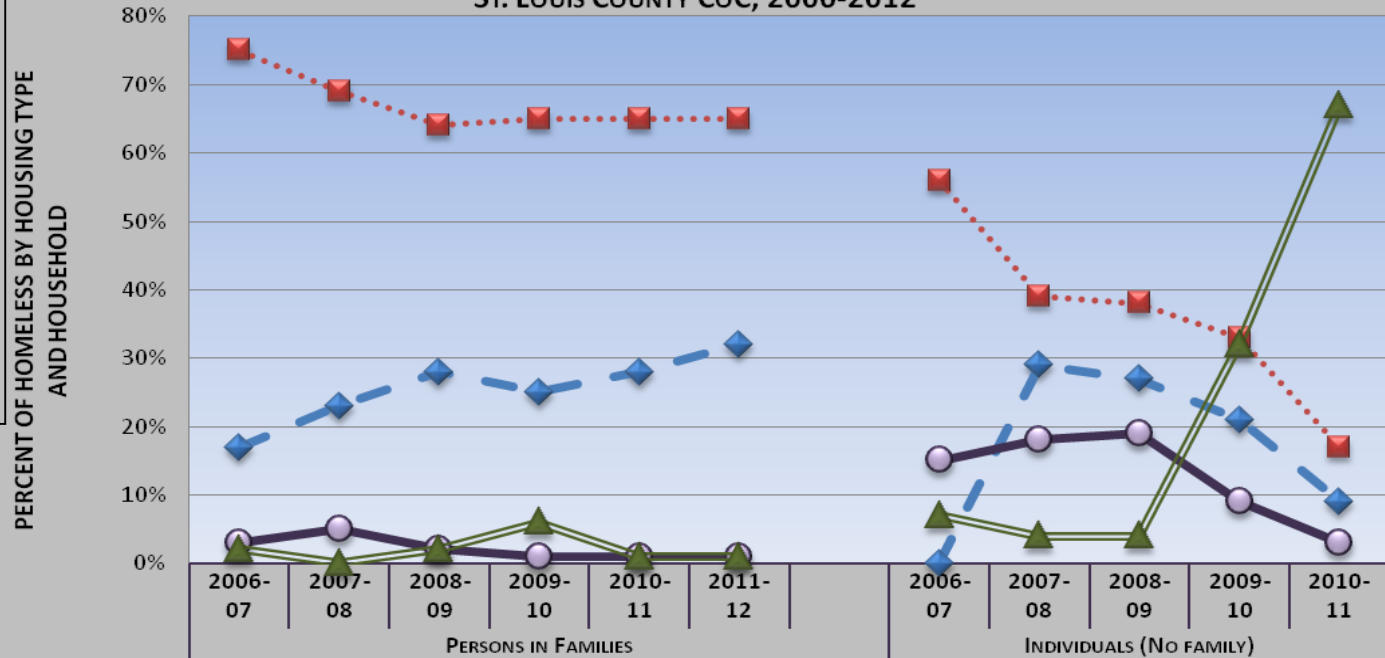
**St. Louis County
CoC**

THE PATTERNS FOR
PRIOR NIGHT ARRANGE-
MENTS FOR FAMILIES
AND INDIVIDUALS
ENTERING
TRANSITIONAL
HOUSING. ILLUSTRATE
HIGH EMERGENCY
SHELTER USAGE AND
LESS RELIANCE ON
FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

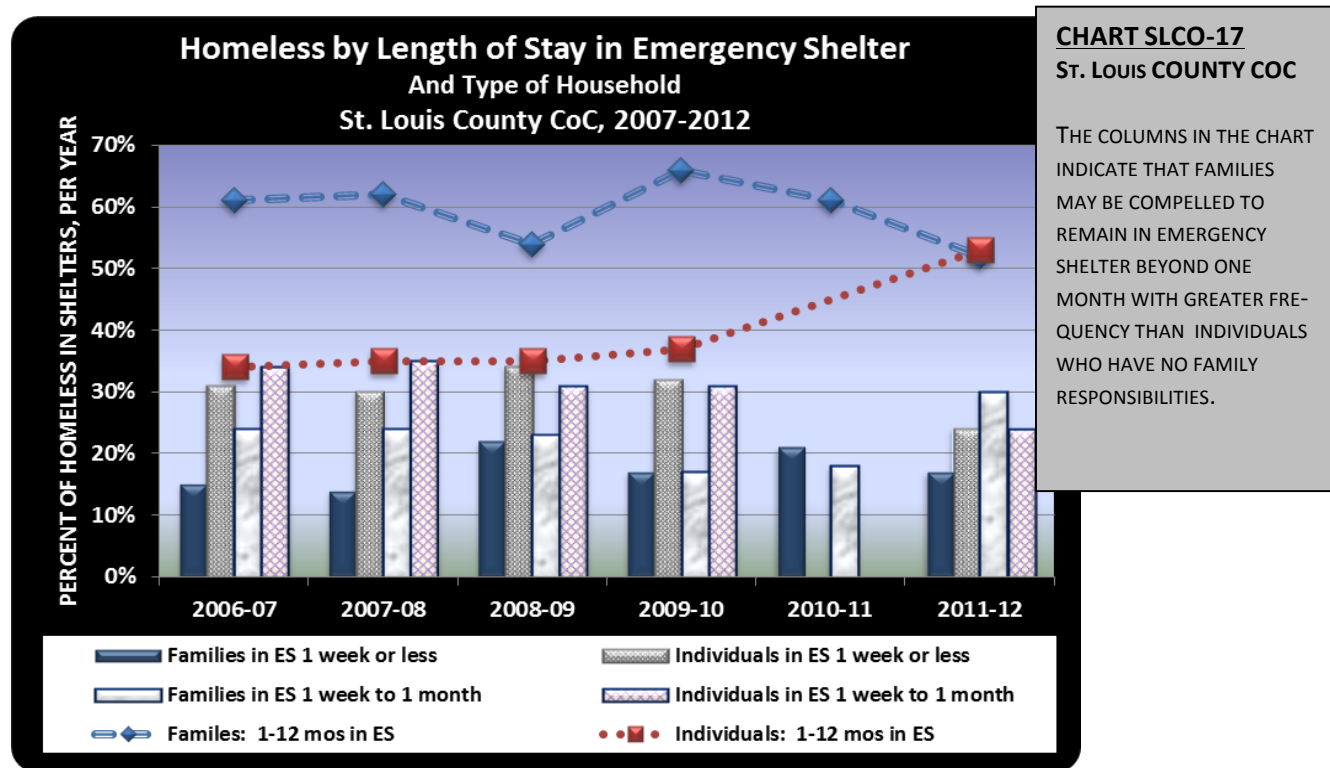
St. Louis County CoC, 2006-2012



	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	17%	23%	28%	25%	28%	32%		0%	29%	27%	21%	9%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	75%	69%	64%	65%	65%	65%		56%	39%	38%	33%	17%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%		15%	18%	19%	9%	3%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	2%	0%	2%	6%	1%	1%		7%	4%	4%	32%	67%
Homeless Totals	183	129	145	206	213	209		27	28	26	76	93
ADDITIONAL LIVING ARRANGEMENTS												
Transitional housing	3%	0%	4%	1%	4%	3%		11%	11%	12%	0%	4%
Hotel/Motel	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rented housing unit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Foster Care Home	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	5%	0%

LENGTH OF STAY

HUD established a goal of reducing the length of stay in emergency shelters to 20 days. Given the state of the economy since 2007, it's not surprising that for the majority of families and individuals the length of stay tended to be longer than the target set by HUD, as shown by the chart below.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

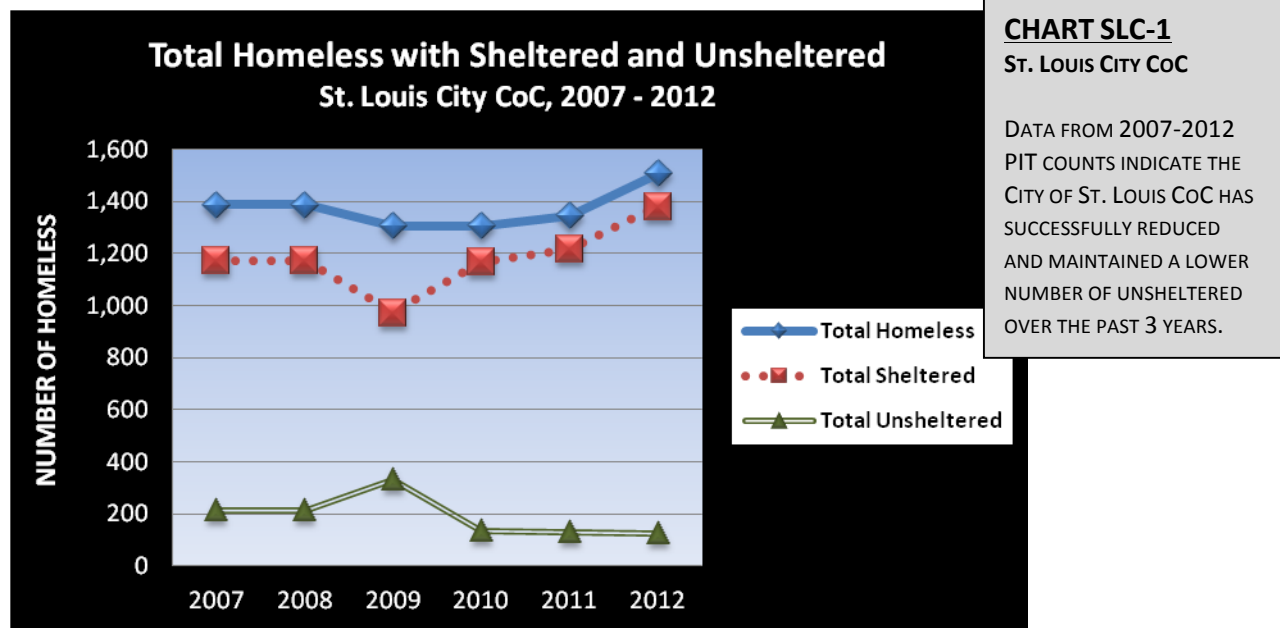
AHAR data show the CoCs' progress in this area. The chart above compares the "1 week or less" and "1 week to 1 month" categories with a composite category ("1-12 months") that includes 3 sub-categories ("1 to 3 months"; "3 to 6 months" and "6 to 12 months").

With regard to the St. Louis County CoC, single individuals tended to leave emergency shelter more quickly than families. As Chart SLCO-17 shows, over the 6 year period 50 to nearly 70 percent of individuals had a stay with a length within the one-month timeframe. By contrast, the trend lines highlight the percentage of family members (adults and children) and individuals who remained in emergency shelter after 1 month's stay. The percentage of families exceeded that of individuals in all years except the most recent (2011-12).

ST. LOUIS CITY CONTINUUM OF CARE

Historically, Saint Louis City has had a higher population of homeless than other areas in the St. Louis metropolitan region, and the CoC Point-in-Time counts and HMIS data put it among the top 3 in the State. It has also had lengthy experience in working with a “continuum of care” model, having implemented this strategy prior to its enactment at the federal level.¹⁴ In the 1980s a court-ordered task force of service providers established an infrastructure described as the basis of a “comprehensive and integrated effort to deal with homeless needs.”¹⁵ This became the Homeless Services Network.

Although the Network owed its existence to a court judgment, the efforts of long-tenured service providers, such as the Salvation Army, the American Red Cross and Catholic Charities helped to ensure its continued viability. As more agencies became participants, a database on homelessness was developed to handle data collection. This was the progenitor of the Homeless Management Information System.



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Even with the success and influential nature of many innovations that originated in St. Louis, City government continues to find itself embroiled in controversy. Some arise from difficulties in satisfying the demands of the most ardent homeless advocates.

¹⁴“Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness for the City of St. Louis & St. Louis County.” Prepared by St. Louis City Department of Human Services, St. Louis County Department of Human Services and the Homeless Service Providers Networks. August 2005. See page 1. Downloaded from the following site, May 6, 2013: <http://www.shalomhousestl.org/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket= PEDvmLxtrA%3D&tabid=74>

¹⁵ “Homeless Services Network, 1987 Winner...City of St. Louis...Innovations in American Government Awards.” Text available at: <http://www.innovations.harvard.edu/awards.html?id=3466>

Most recently, City government has resisted plans for creation of further shelters within the City limits. It has also enforced shut-down of encampments. This policy has drawn harsh criticism, despite the fact that former encampment residents have been offered more permanent residences elsewhere and many will have an opportunity to obtain permanent supportive housing¹⁶.

OVERVIEW

Overall, the number of homeless in the City CoC service area has changed little since 2007. Some abatement occurred from 2009 to 2011, but the 2011 number increased 10 percent in 2012.

This consistency is not surprising in light of several factors that make the City's situation unique:

- Several major, long-tenured human service organizations are based in the City. St. Patrick Center, for example, is well-known both among homeless and other service agencies for its support programs.
- City resources are stretched thin and have been for several years, making concerted action on homeless issues unlikely to attract political support that would change the status quo.
- Homeless advocates have taken their battles to the City in an effort to generate public interest and to secure a foothold in under-used real estate.



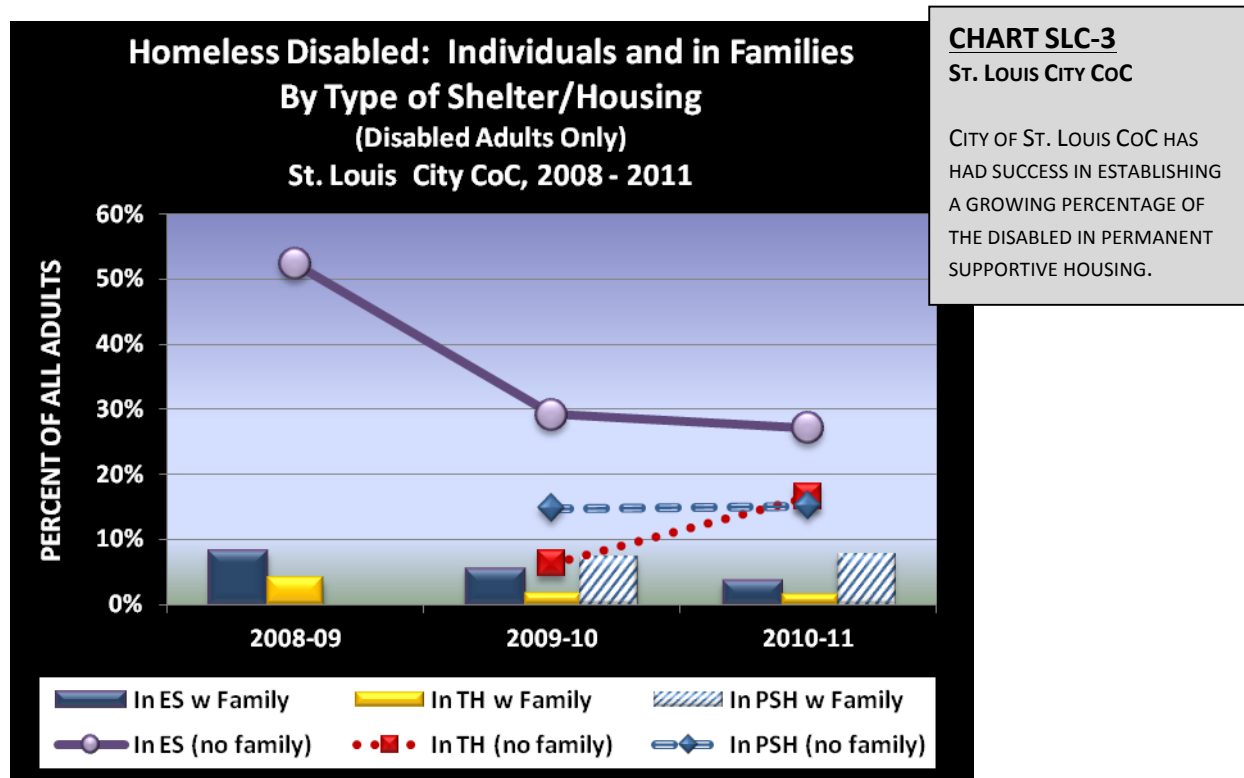
Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

¹⁶ St. Louis Public Radio. "Protesters Say St. Louis Camps Must Stay." April 27, 2012. <http://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/protesters-say-st-louis-homeless-camps-must-stay>

As Chart SLC-2 shows, the PIT counts for homeless in the St. Louis City CoC area remained relatively unchanged from 2007 to 2012. At the time, counts for those identifying themselves as “chronically homeless” declined by nearly 40 percent. However, the counts revealed that this group also had a higher number of unsheltered, rising in 2010 to 4 times the 2009 total. While the number subsequently declined, the total unsheltered continued in the range of approximately 35 percent of all chronically homeless.

Chart SLC-3 focuses on the percentage of disabled occupying the available types of housing or shelter. In St. Louis City during the period examined, roughly 65 to 70 percent of all homeless adults had a disability. The chart illustrates what percentage of all homeless adults in a given year lived in a specified type of housing with either a family household or as a single individual.

In 2008-09, the overwhelming majority (80 percent) of adults in the St. Louis City emergency shelters would have some type of disability. This represents over 50 percent of all homeless adults in that year.



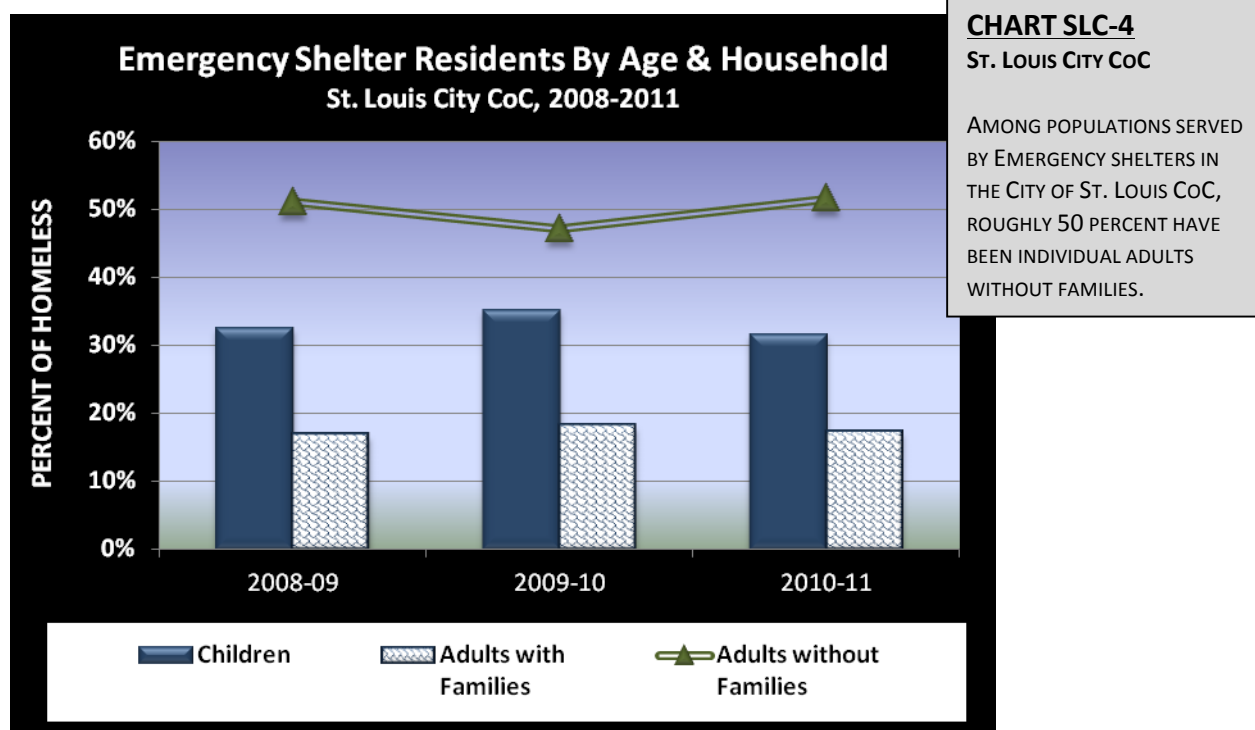
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**ES = Emergency Shelter; PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing; TH = Transitional Housing

Greater access to transitional and permanent supportive housing has been the trend more recently. Although the disabled continue to use emergency shelters, during the last 2 years of the period considered, 30 to 40 percent have benefited from this trend by entering more stable housing.

FAMILIES AS COMPARED TO INDIVIDUALS

With respect to recent trends in the St. Louis City CoC data, there is a clear demarcation among broad categories of homeless that patronize City shelters. Based on records from shelters participating in PIT and HMIS data collection, adults without families exceed adults with families by 20 to 30 percent, as the data displayed in Chart SLC-4 illustrates.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

The data displayed in Chart SLC-4 indicate that children represent close to one-third of the total emergency shelter population per year.

Among those living in the transitional housing tracked by the St. Louis City CoC, the numbers of children within families are comparable or even higher than in emergency shelter situations. In addition, there are small percentages of children without families. As with shelters, a high proportion of single adults are present; in 2010-11 close to 50 percent of residents were in this category.

Table SLC.1 provides additional details.

Table SLC.1*

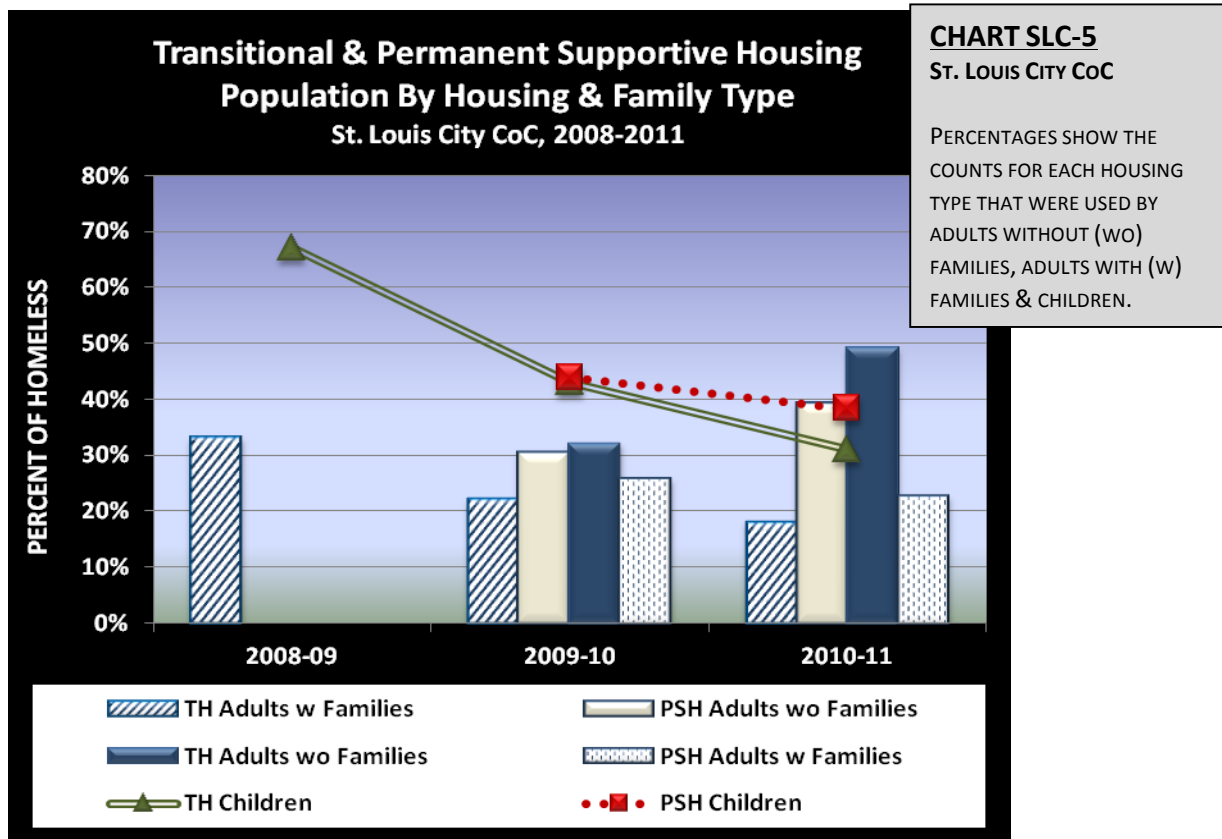
Transitional Housing Population with and without Families, 2008-09 to 2010-11
City of St. Louis Continuum of Care

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Total Homeless in Transitional Housing	785		1,144		1,217	
	Number	Pct of Total	Number	Pct of Total	Number	Pct of Total
Adults without families	No Data	NA	369	32%	593	49%
Adults with families	257	33%	250	22%	214	18%
Children with families	528	67%	490	43%	382	31%
Children without families	No Data	NA	35	3%	28	2%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. HDX Public Reports, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available at: <http://www.hudhdx.info/PublicReports.aspx>

*2008-2009 AHAR for the City of St. Louis had no data for Individuals in Transitional Housing.

Data in the table show the ratio of children to adults with families is roughly 2 to 1 in 2008-09 and 2009-10. The most recent data (covering 2009-10 to 2010-11) indicate that children made up 30 to 40 percent of the total homeless population in transitional housing. (The spike in 2008-09 – with children at 67 percent) is largely due to the absence of data for adults without families.)



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

** PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing; TH = Transitional Housing

PREVALENCE OF HOMELESS DOUBLED UP

AHAR data for the St. Louis City CoC indicates that the majority of homeless persons within families are doubled up before seeking emergency shelter. Through the period from 2008 to 2011, over 65 percent of this population, per year, had temporary housing with either family or friends prior to soliciting help from a shelter.

Typically, parents faced with a request that they and their children leave someone's home will contact other friends and family members for assistance before checking with shelters. It's not unusual for families who are chronically homeless to exhaust the patience of people who have provided them with past support. This is not surprising, given that homeless have little in the way of financial resources to contribute to household expenses. When they leave one situation, they can depart on bad terms with the person(s) who shared housing with them, and later find they've closed off yet another option for assistance.

Between 2008-09 and 2010-11, St. Louis City CoC PIT counts and HMIS data revealed more varied prior night experiences for single individuals, as the chart on the next page illustrates. While approximately one quarter to one-third of this group had been with family or friends preceding a move to emergency shelter, it became increasingly likely those homeless adults without families:

- Had previously been on the street in a place not meant for human habitation (true for roughly 25 percent).
- Had come from another shelter (up to 16 percent by the 2010-2011 period).

They were also quite likely to rely on a substance abuse treatment program for housing. This applied to approximately 20 percent.

With respect to transitional housing, the patterns are very different. The majority of families coming into transitional housing had been in emergency shelter, with a smaller percentage doubled up. (See Chart SLC-6 and Chart SLC-7 below).

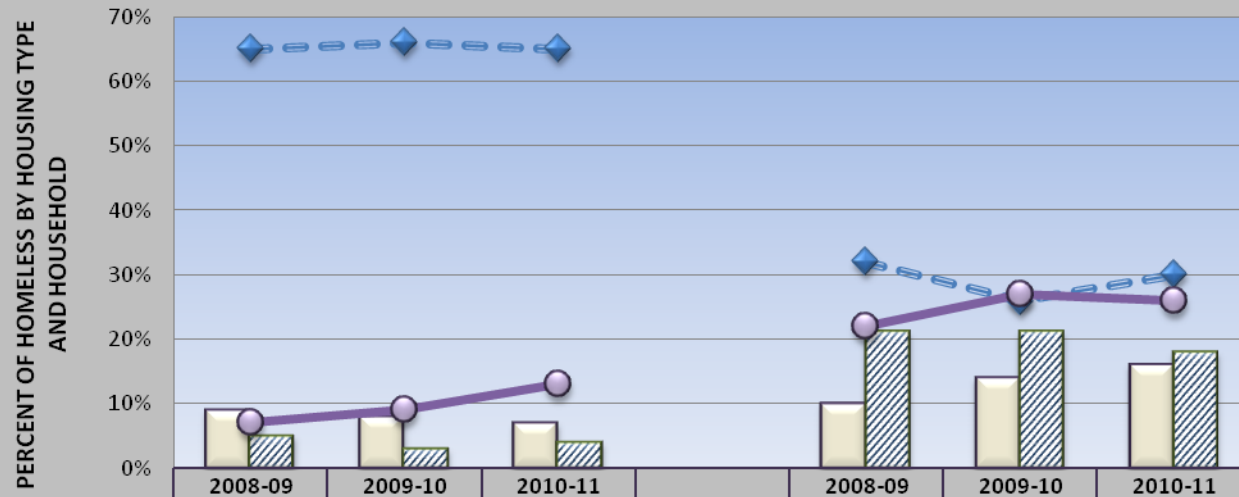
The term "pattern" is used loosely in this context. Only 3 years of AHAR data were available to the research team. Future reports will be able to work with a much more extensive time frame in conducting the analysis.

EMERGENCY SHELTER
PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
St. Louis City CoC, 2008-2011

CHART SLC-6

St. Louis City CoC

FOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES, SPENDING THE NIGHT PRIOR TO ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS TENDS TO BE THE NORM. THIS IS TRUE IN THE ST. LOUIS CITY CoC SERVICE AREA, BUT IS NOT TRUE EVERYWHERE.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES			INDIVIDUALS (NO FAMILY)		
EMERGENCY SHELTER	9%	8%	7%	10%	14%	16%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE Tx CENTER OR DETOX	5%	3%	4%	21%	21%	18%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	65%	66%	65%	32%	26%	30%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	7%	9%	13%	22%	27%	26%
Homeless Totals (basis for percentages)	1,123	1,485	1,279	1,170	1,330	1,359
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	8%	6%	7%	2%	2%	3%
Rented housing unit	3%	4%	0%	3%	2%	0%
Transitional housing	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Jail/Prison/Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Psychiatric Facility	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Owned Housing Unit	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Unknown	1%	0%	1%	4%	3%	1%

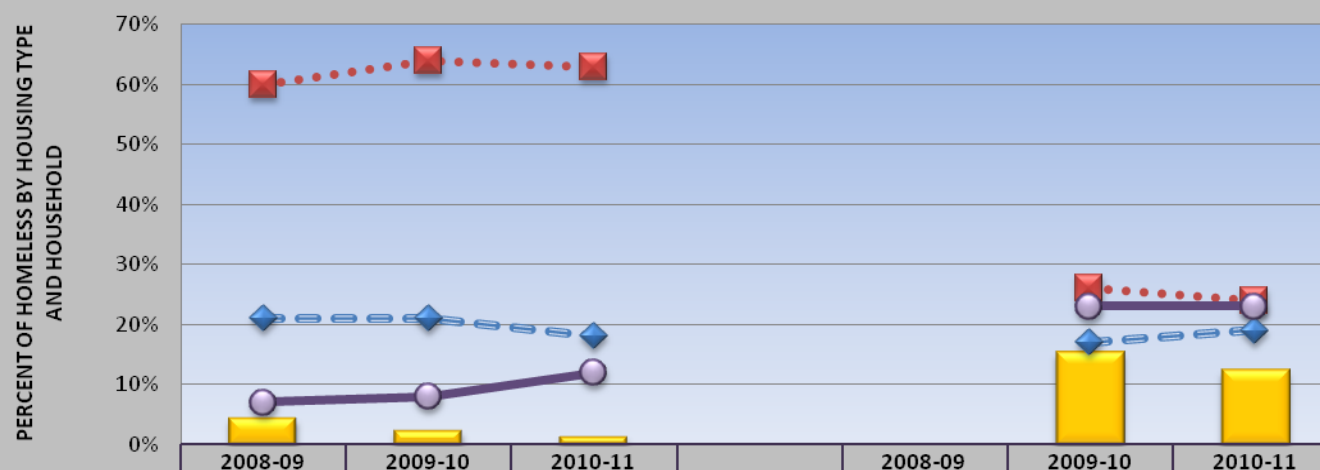
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC, 2008-2011

CHART SLC-7
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC

PERSONS IN FAMILIES ALSO TENDED TO SPEND THE NIGHT PRIOR TO ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS. THIS IS TRUE IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, BUT IS NOT TRUE IN ALL OF MISSOURI'S CoCs.



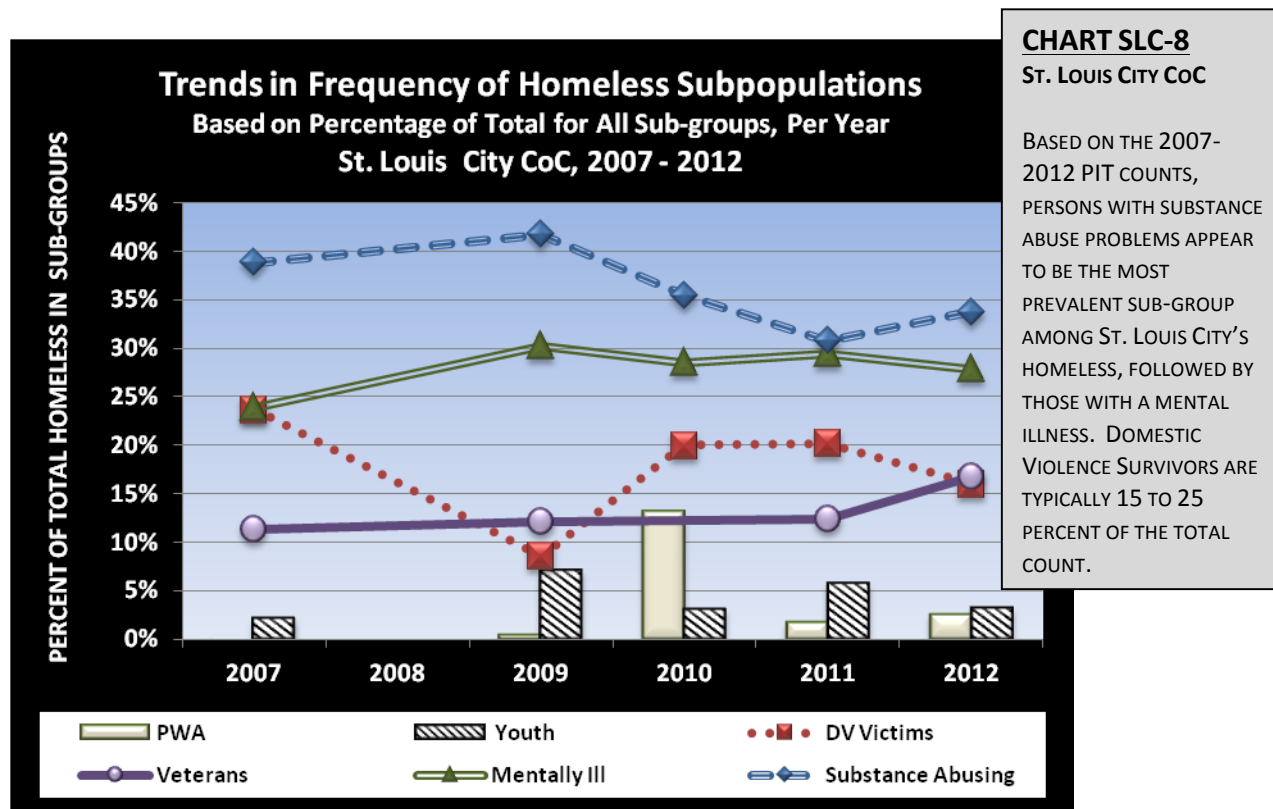
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	PERSONS IN FAMILY				INDIVIDUALS (NO FAMILY)		
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	4%	2%	1%			15%	12%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	21%	21%	18%			17%	19%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	60%	64%	63%			26%	24%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TX CENTER OR DETOX	7%	8%	12%			23%	23%
Homeless Totals (basis for percentages)	785	740	596		No Data	404	621
ADDITIONAL LIVING ARRANGEMENTS							
Jail/Prison/Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	1%			3%	9%
Transitional housing	1%	1%	2%			4%	4%
Rented housing unit	4%	2%	0%			0%	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1%	2%	0%			2%	0%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	2%	0%	1%			0%	1%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	0%	0%	0%			0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%			7%	2%
Unknown	1%	0%	1%			2%	4%

Source:

Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

SUBPOPULATIONS

The chart below compares the portion of the total PIT counts from 2007 to 2012 represented by sub-populations identified among count participants in the St. Louis City CoC service area.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>, May 2013.

Based on the 2007-2012 PIT counts, persons with substance abuse problems have been the predominant subgroup identified among participants in St. Louis City CoC's homeless tallies. Although the proportion it occupies has declined to levels more in line with those of other subgroups, (such as mental illness), it continues to be the most prevalent.

Since 2010, PIT counts have recorded Domestic Violence survivors at typically 15 to 25 percent of the total count. Fewer veterans have emerged during the counts, but in 2012 their numbers increased.

The sections that follow look at these subpopulations more closely, particularly in highlighting which groups are most consistently sheltered. The table below compares the success the CoC has had with the individual sub-groups.

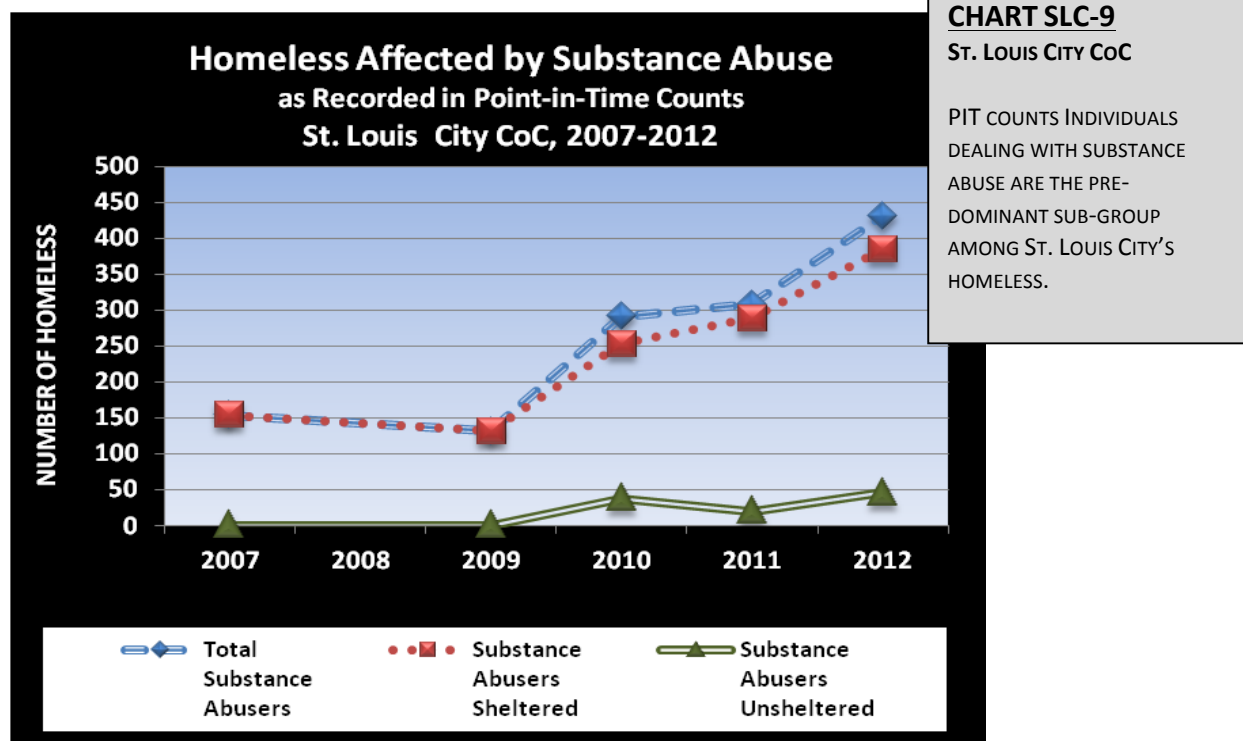
Table SLC.2

**Percent of Total Homeless Subpopulations in Shelter at Point-In-Time Counts
St. Louis City CoC, 2007 -- 2012**

	DV Survivors	PWA	Veterans	Mentally Ill	Substance Abusing	Youth
2007	DATA INDICATES ALL MEMBERS OF SUB-GROUPS WERE SHELTERED					
2008	NO 2008 DATA					
2009	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010	92.7%	100.0%	NO DATA	82.1%	86.9%	100.0%
2011	93.1%	100.0%	79.8%	89.5%	93.5%	100.0%
2012	89.8%	93.8%	91.6%	88.2%	89.3%	93.8%

SUBPOPULATIONS: SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN FAMILIES/INDIVIDUALS

This report previously presented data regarding where the City's homeless tended to spend the night prior to entering either emergency shelter or transitional housing. (See Charts SLC-6 & SLC-7 above.) These data support the incidence of substance abuse among homeless subpopulations.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

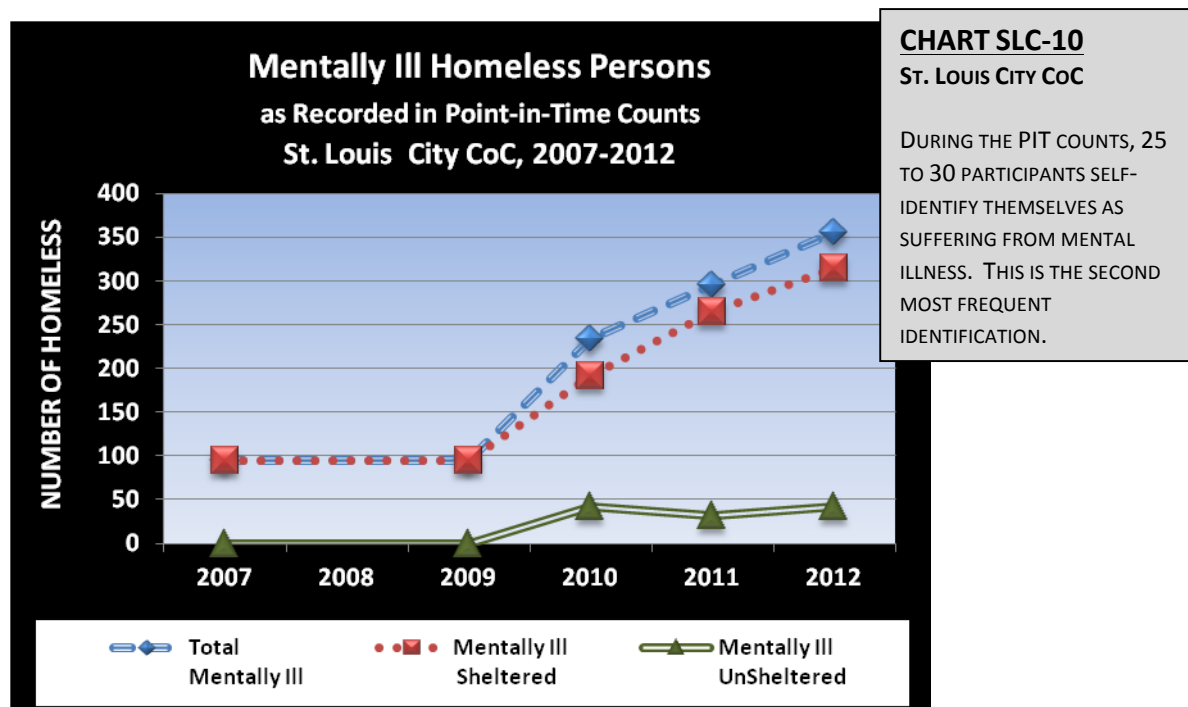
In the 5 years since 2007, this segment of homeless population has increased by approximately 180 percent. Data from the PIT counts are consistent with the AHARs in that the CoC records indicate it primarily affects persons without families.

Based on 2008-2011 AHAR data, persons in families rarely reported prior-night stays in a substance abuse treatment facility. While homeless parents or in rare cases children might identify themselves as having a substance abuse problem, the AHAR data displayed above show that homeless who came from treatment facilities were more likely to be single individuals.

With respect to single individuals, 20 percent or more of those entering emergency shelter or transitional housing provided by St. Louis City CoC agencies reported they had been either in substance abuse treatment or in detox.

SUBPOPULATION: MENTALLY ILL

The number of participants in the PIT counts that identify themselves as mentally ill has kept this subgroup at 25 to 30 percent of the total homeless tally for the St. Louis City CoC. The fact that its relation to other sub-groups has remained fairly steady masks the extent of its growth in relation to the number of mentally ill in 2007.



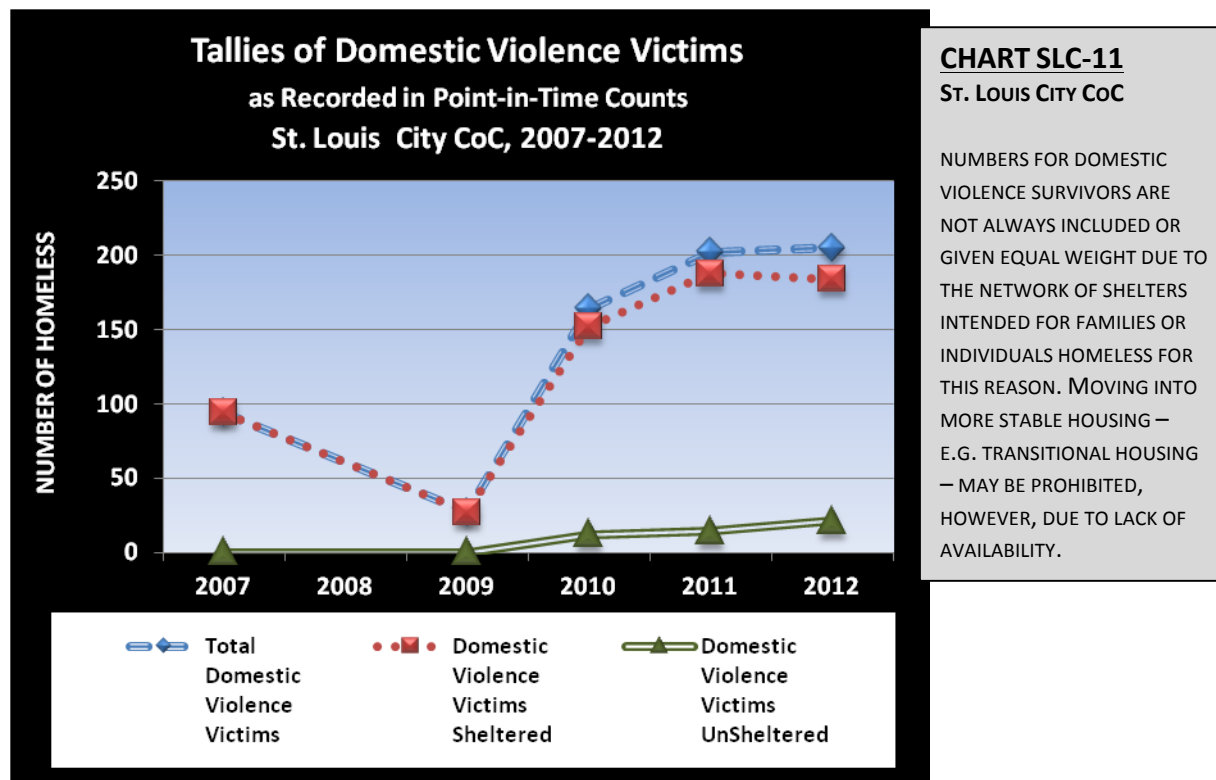
Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

Chart SLC-10 gives a better representation of the increasing presence of the mentally ill among homeless served by the St. Louis City CoC. The number identifying some sort of mental illness has increased to nearly 3 times the 2007 total.

Since many with substance abuse problems have co-occurring mental health issues, one would expect that the two categories would be proportionally high.

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

Typically, domestic violence survivors among the City's homeless account for 15 to 25 percent of the subpopulation total. From the drop in 2009, the number of survivors has climbed steadily.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

As the chart above illustrates, the PIT data suggest that most of the domestic violence survivors included in the count were sheltered. As noted in other sections, these data may have been submitted by domestic violence shelter facilities or other agencies, and based on a census of the domestic violence survivors that were receiving or had received safe housing.

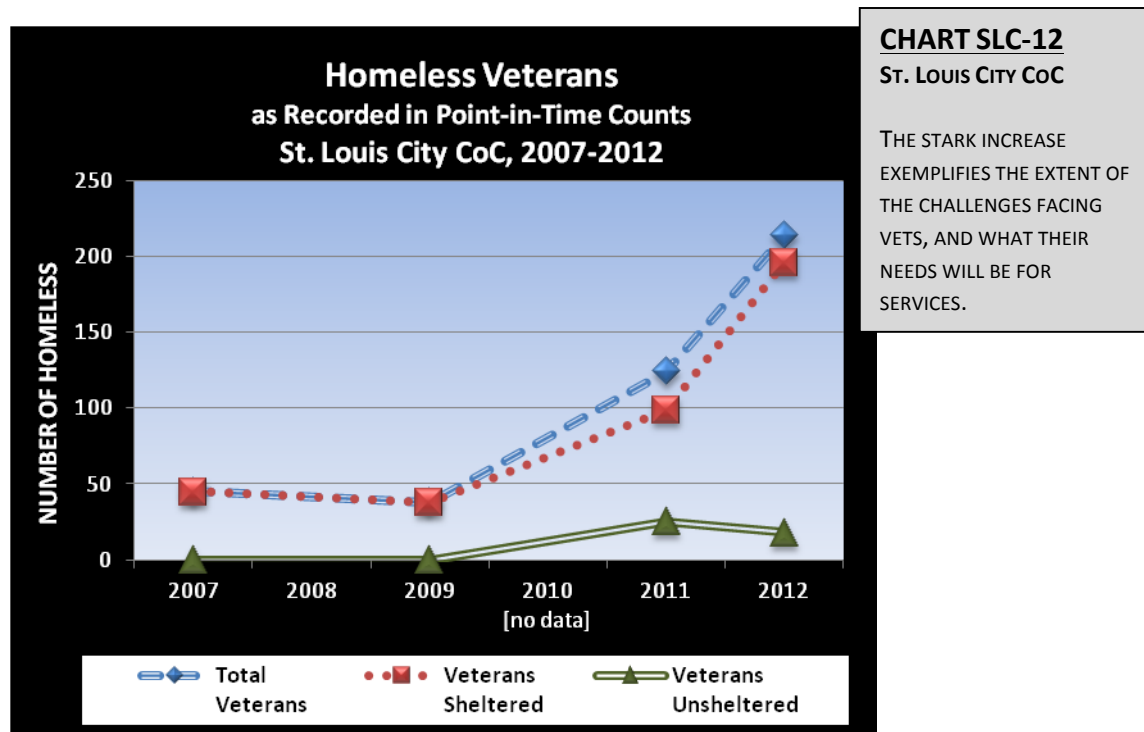
Within the St. Louis City CoC service, just as in other communities where CoCs operate, the need for emergency shelter and transitional housing that is suitable for domestic violence survivors does not meet the demand. According to the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV), the St. Louis region accounted for over 4,300 individuals turned away from domestic violence shelters because the shelters were full.¹⁷

¹⁷ Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, "MCADSV Member Programs' 2012 Services: Domestic Violence Statistics." See 2012 Regional Statistics. Accessed from the MCADSV website June 13, 2013.
<http://www.mocadsv.org/Publications.aspx>

With respect to the PIT counts and HMIS data, these sorts of statistics emphasize the far-reaching implications of the data collection efforts. With domestic violence survivors, as with veterans, the numbers obtained on a single night in January may raise questions that need to be addressed by both the CoCs and their partners.

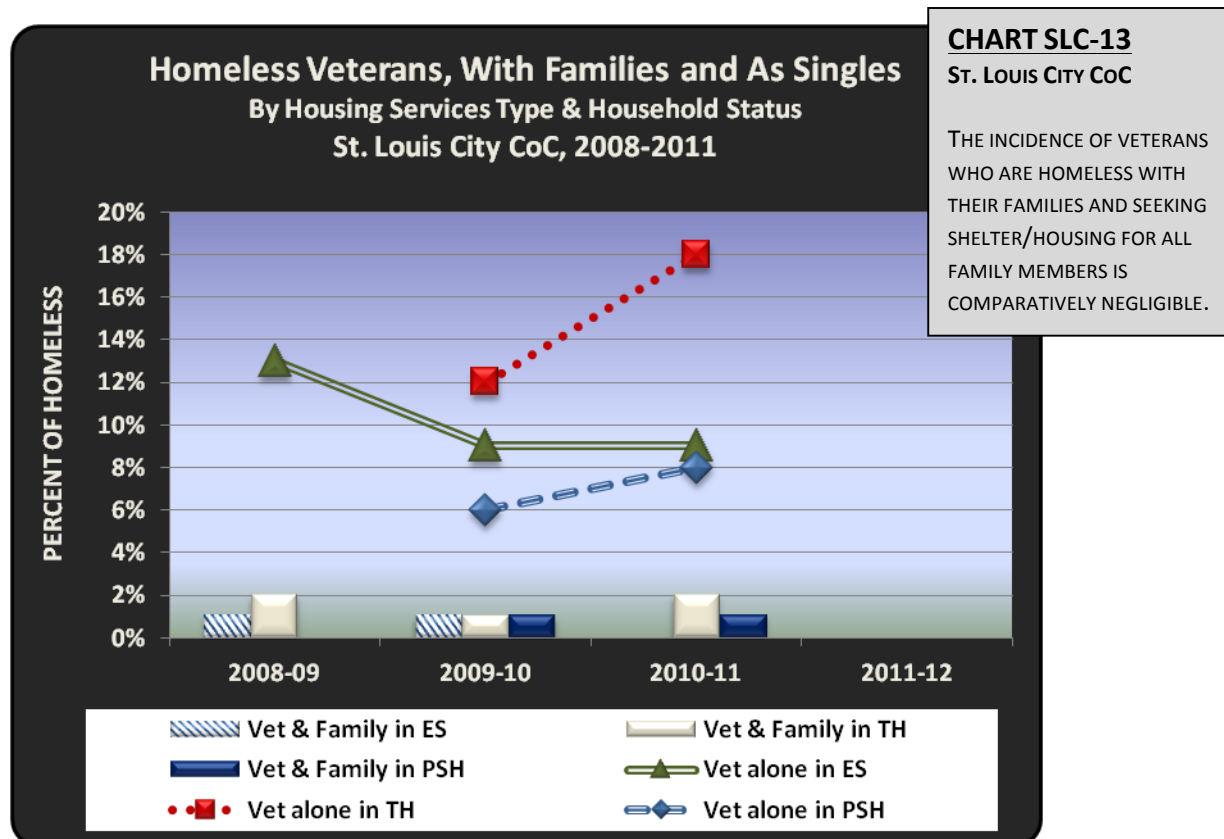
SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

The tally of homeless veterans has risen significantly in St. Louis City: by over 375 percent from its original count in 2007. Very few former military personnel have been without shelter, however.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

While trend data are limited in relation to the type of shelter they obtain, the chart below indicates that veterans are finding more stable residences in either transitional or permanent supportive housing. In the bulk of the cases, this is for former military without family.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

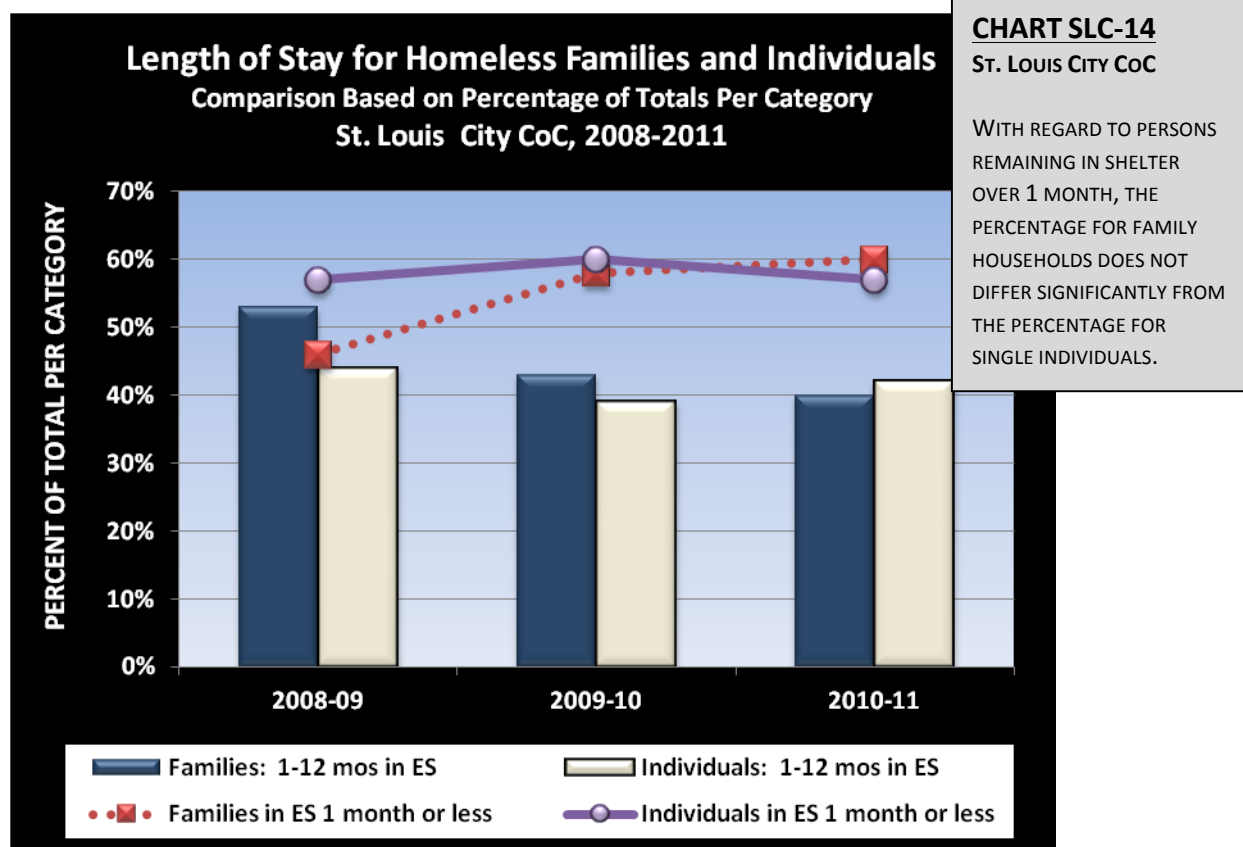
**ES = Emergency Shelter; PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing; TH = Transitional Housing

LENGTH OF STAY

The research team examined the data for St. Louis City CoC to determine if homeless served have had lengths of stay within the HUD guidelines.

The chart below (SLC-14) illustrates data drawn from St. Louis City CoC AHARs for the years shown. Two of the categories available in the AHAR ("1 week or less" and "1 week to 1 month") were combined. The result is a percentage that as closely as possible approximates the HUD guidelines for a stay no longer than 20 days.

The trend lines above the chart isolate the percentages for families and individuals in emergency shelters less than 1 month.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**ES = Emergency Shelter

Although the "less than 1 month" percentages exceed those for the longer length of stay, between 40 and 55 percent of homeless families receiving services from St. Louis City CoC agencies were in shelter over 1 month.

Given the state of the economy over this time period, this is a trend one would expect, particularly in relation to families. Households with children tended to remain in shelter longer than 1 month to a greater extent than did individuals, but in other respects the behavior of families and individuals was not strikingly different.

More data would be needed to look at the reasons for longer stays and what might be the difference between families in the St. Louis County and St. Louis City CoCs. It would be interesting, for example, to examine the length of stay of the disabled, in light of the high numbers of that segment of the homeless population.

SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

The data from the AHARs for St. Louis City CoC do not indicate a pronounced increase in emergency shelter usage by individuals over 60 years of age. Persons in this age group enter the shelter system independent of any family members. As the table below illustrates, they are more likely to find stable housing options, either transitional or permanent supportive housing.

Table SLC.3

Comparison of the Count for Homeless Seniors, with and without Families, 2008-09 to 2010-11
St. Louis County Continuum of Care

	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2008-09	0%	0%		2%	No Data	
2009-10	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	2%
2010-11	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Within the group of slightly younger persons (ages 51 to 61), independence of family connections is also the norm, with a high percentage of this cohort in shelter or more permanent types of housing in equal measure.

	Age 51-61 with Families			Age 51-61 Individuals (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2008-09	0%	3%		26%	No Data	
2009-10	4%	3%	3%	26%	24%	27%
2010-11	2%	6%	6%	19%	28%	29%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2006 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

The chart below focuses on the distribution of adults across age groups in emergency shelter from 2008 to the most recent period for which data are available. Percentages are based on total adult population sheltered. Adults in this age range who have no children are much less numerous (under 20 percent of the total).

Approximately a third of those who are slightly older (age 31 to 50) enter shelters with families. This group is more likely to be single, and virtually all adults in the highest age group shown (51 to 61) are single.

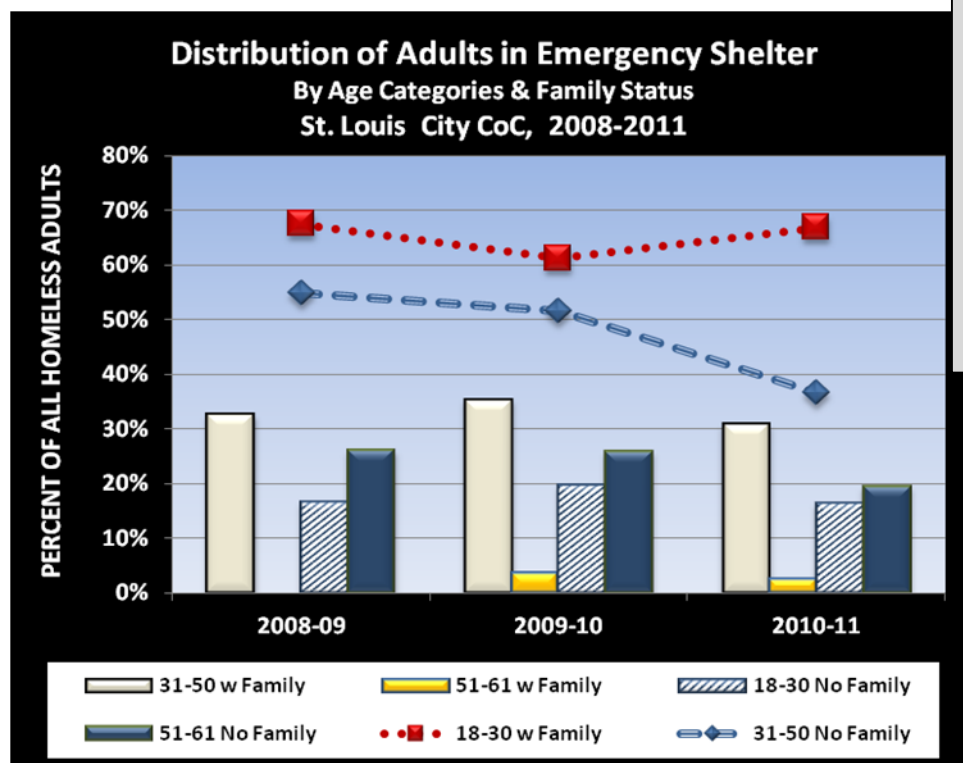


CHART SLC-15
St. Louis City CoC

THE MAJORITY OF ADULTS WITH CHILDREN ARE IN THE 18 TO 30 AGE RANGE. BY CONTRAST, THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN IS IN THE AGE 31 TO 50 AGE BRACKET.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Children in St. Louis City CoC emergency shelters tend to be younger: older than infants, but younger than the middle school cohort ("tweens") - i.e., in the range of 1 to 12 years old.

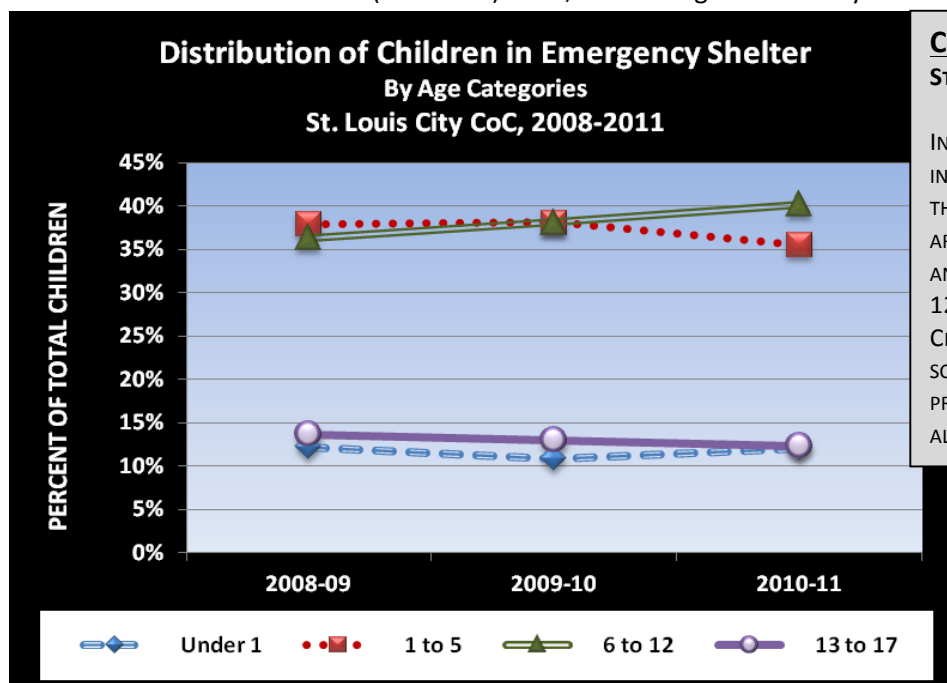


CHART SLC-16
St. Louis City CoC

IN THE TALLY OF CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER, THE LOWEST PERCENTAGES ARE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 1 AND CHILDREN OLDER THAN 12. TODDLERS AND CHILDREN IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ARE MOST PREVALENT IN VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE COCS.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

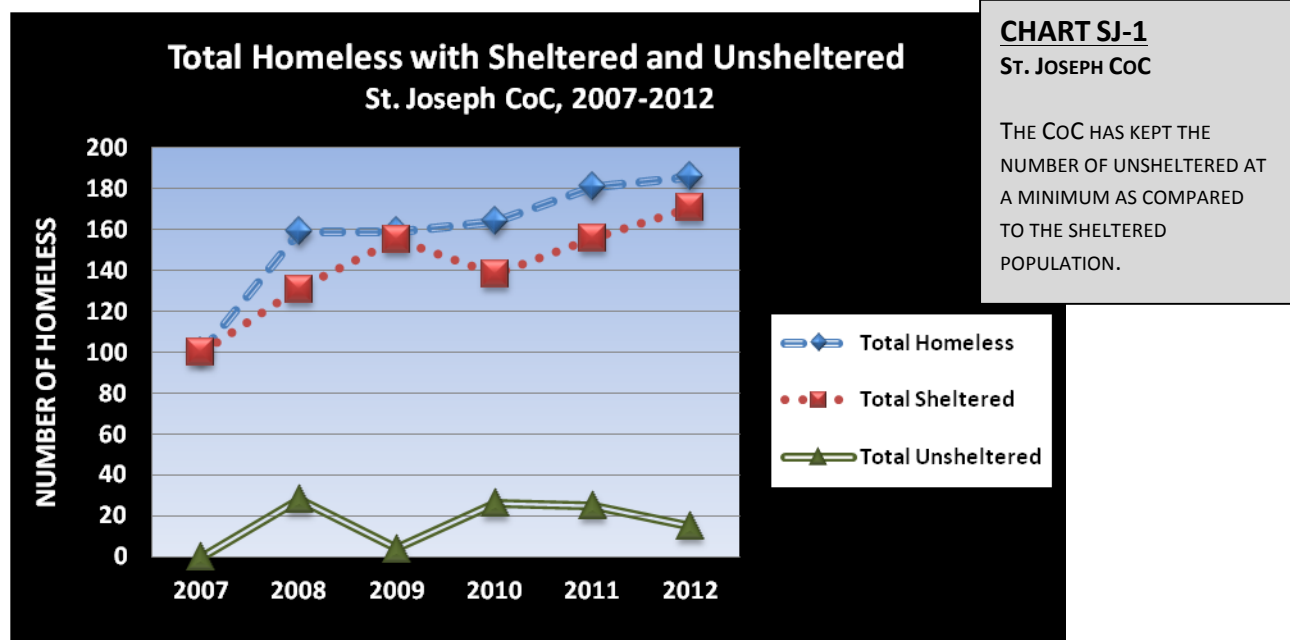
Based on the AHAR data displayed in chart SLC-16 above, the population of children in St. Louis City CoC's emergency shelters is evenly distributed between the 1 to 5 and the 6 to 12 age groups at the maximum range (35 to 40 percent) and between 1-year-olds and teens at the minimum (10 to 15 percent). It's understandable that there would be a lower percentage of children under 1, since this is a single year, while the other age groups span 5 or more.

It's less clear what would reduce the number of tweens and adolescents, although this pattern is common in other CoCs.

St. Joseph Continuum of Care

OVERVIEW

PIT count totals for the St. Joseph Continuum of Care increased by roughly 85 percent from 2007 to 2012. Based on the data collected at the PITC events, the agencies providing services have kept pace with the needs of homeless.

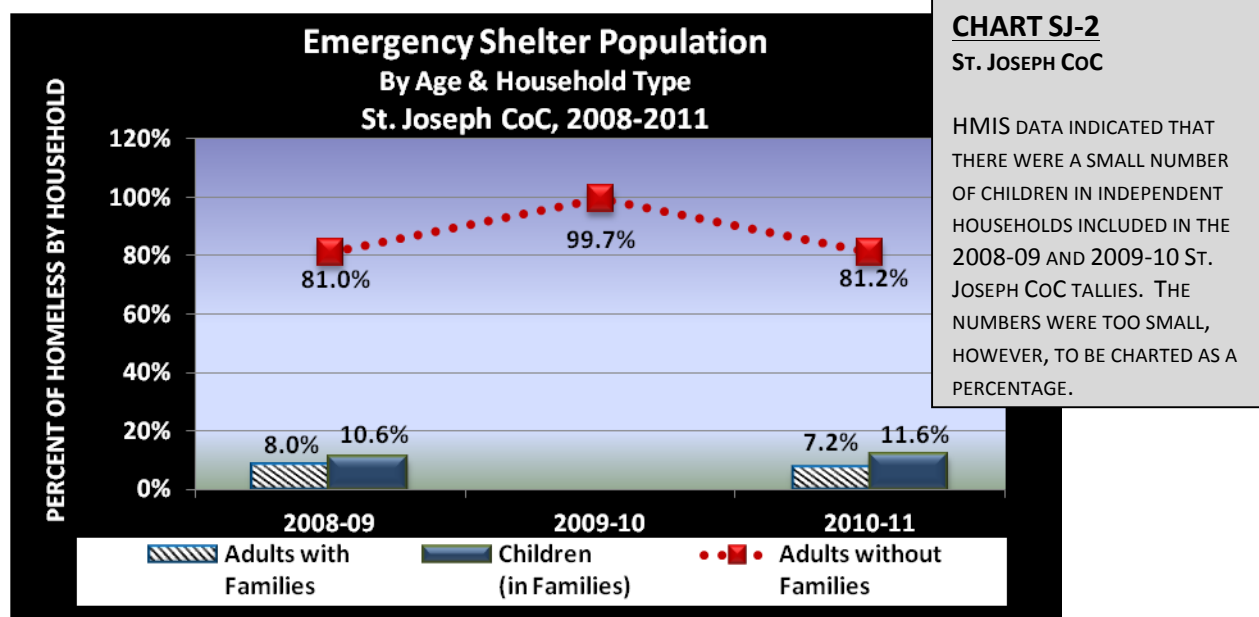


Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Homeless counts in 2007 and 2009 indicated that St. Joseph agencies participating in the CoC were successful in housing over 90 percent of those with a need for shelter. In 2007, 100 percent received assistance; in 2009, approximately the same (97 percent). In 2012, the figure exceeded 90 percent.

FAMILIES AS COMPARED TO INDIVIDUALS

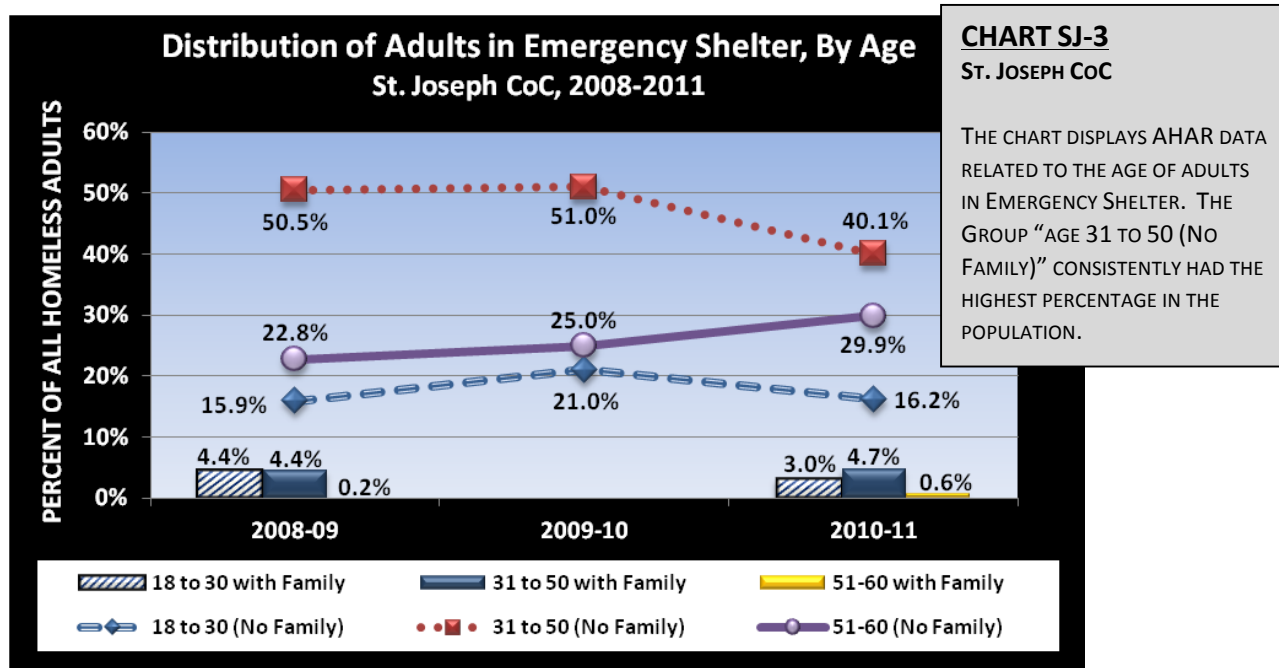
Data presented in the Chart SJ-2 (below) illustrates the extent to which homeless persons without families rely on emergency shelter in contrast to adults with families. In general, the presence of families in St. Joseph CoC emergency shelters has remained low. The data collected between 2008-09 and 2010-11 indicate that of those receiving St. Joseph CoC agency services, individuals without dependents are the most prominent in emergency shelters, making up 80 percent or more of emergency shelter occupants.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

AGE GROUPS

AHAR data illustrates the relative prominence of different age groups, both among adults and among children. The chart below shows the distribution of adults in emergency shelter by age categories.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Chart SJ-3 illustrates AHAR statistics for the distribution of age groups, along with household type, among adult homeless in the St. Joseph CoC service area. By far the greatest proportion of adults had no families, with the group of adults age 31 to 50 being the most prominent. With respect to the other categories, adults with families accounted for less than 10 percent of the total in each year, with the possible exception of 2009-10. (AHAR data were missing for this period.) The same pattern holds in other CoCs, but the difference in frequency between family and non-family adults is less pronounced.

Older adults (age 51 to 60) were also prominent among the sheltered population in the St. Joseph CoC counts, and they were also unaccompanied by family. As Chart SJ-3 shows, less than 1 percent of persons in that age category were head of a household with children.

Similarly, the AHARs report few seniors among the homeless population. In instances where they are recorded as using CoC agency services, they generally are independent of family ties, although based on the data, St. Joseph CoC has had some entering permanent supportive housing in family groups.

Even for seniors that are single, the AHAR statistics recorded for the St. Joseph CoC reflect limited use of emergency shelters. Table SJ-1 indicates a slight change in this pattern in the last year for which data are available, where the senior category increased to 6 percent of adults counted.

Table SJ.1

Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2008-09 to 2010-11
St. Joseph Continuum of Care

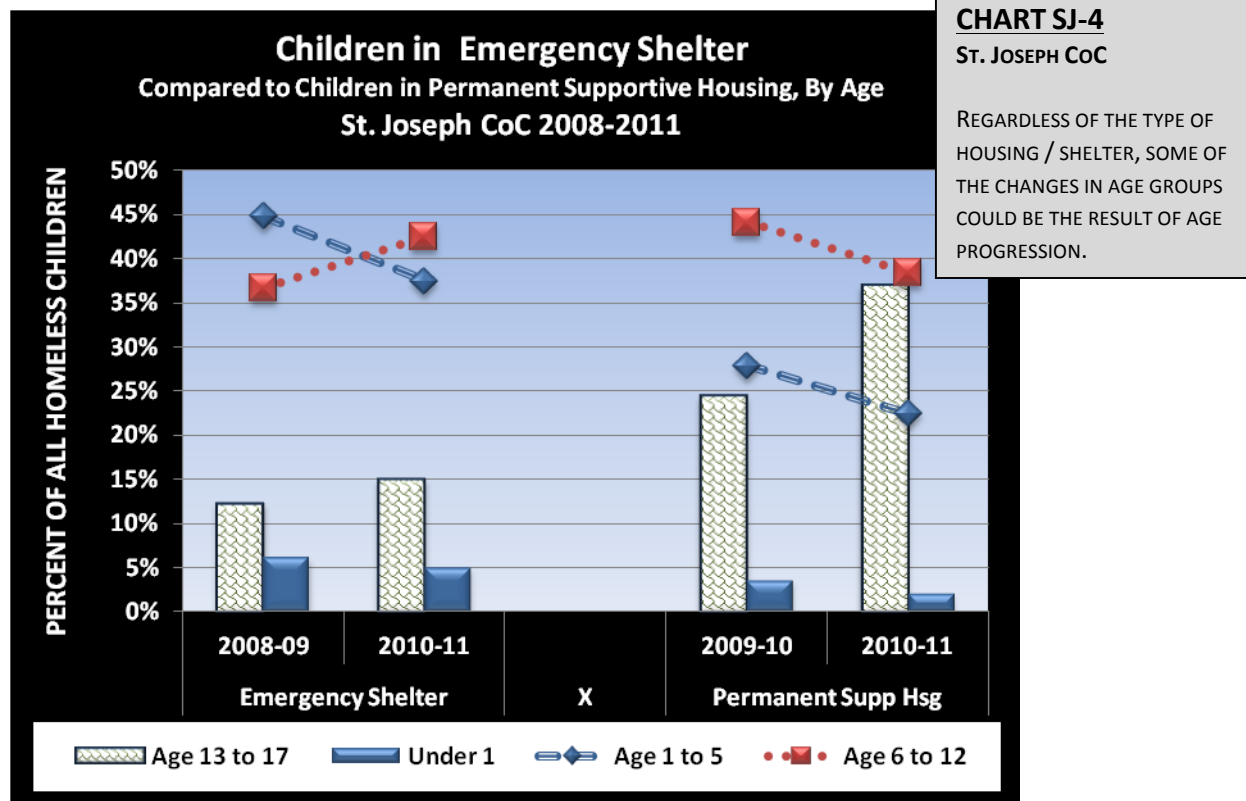
St. Joseph Continuum of Care						
	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2008-09	0%	No Data	2%	No Data		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	No Data	No Data	0%	2%	No Data	0%
2010-11	0%	No Data	1%	6%	No Data	4%

Source: HDX Public Reports, Homelessness Data Exchange, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Local reports: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports for the Years 2009 to 2011. Data are extrapolated based on a HUD formula. Available at: <http://www.hudhdx.info/PublicReports.aspx>

The AHARs provide data related to children's age groups within the population served by St. Joseph CoC agencies. These data are not in series, however. Instead, the reports for 2008-09 and 2010-11 have 2 years of records for families in emergency shelter. One of these reports (2010-11) also has records for permanent supportive housing. The third year (2009-10) has data only for permanent supportive housing. (See Chart SJ-4.)

While a discontinuous set of data of limited timeframe isn't ideal for analyzing trends, there are a few points which may add a dimension to the chart:

- Additional data will determine if the directional tendencies of the statistics will persist in a way that would indicate a developing trend.
- The age 13 to 17 group is much more prevalent in permanent supportive housing. The 2010-11 AHAR indicated it had the second highest frequency.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

An additional factor may be the establishment of more stable housing. This step is frequently a court-ordered requirement for parents who have had involvement with child protective services. Its completion can lead to reunification of families whose children have been in foster care.¹⁸

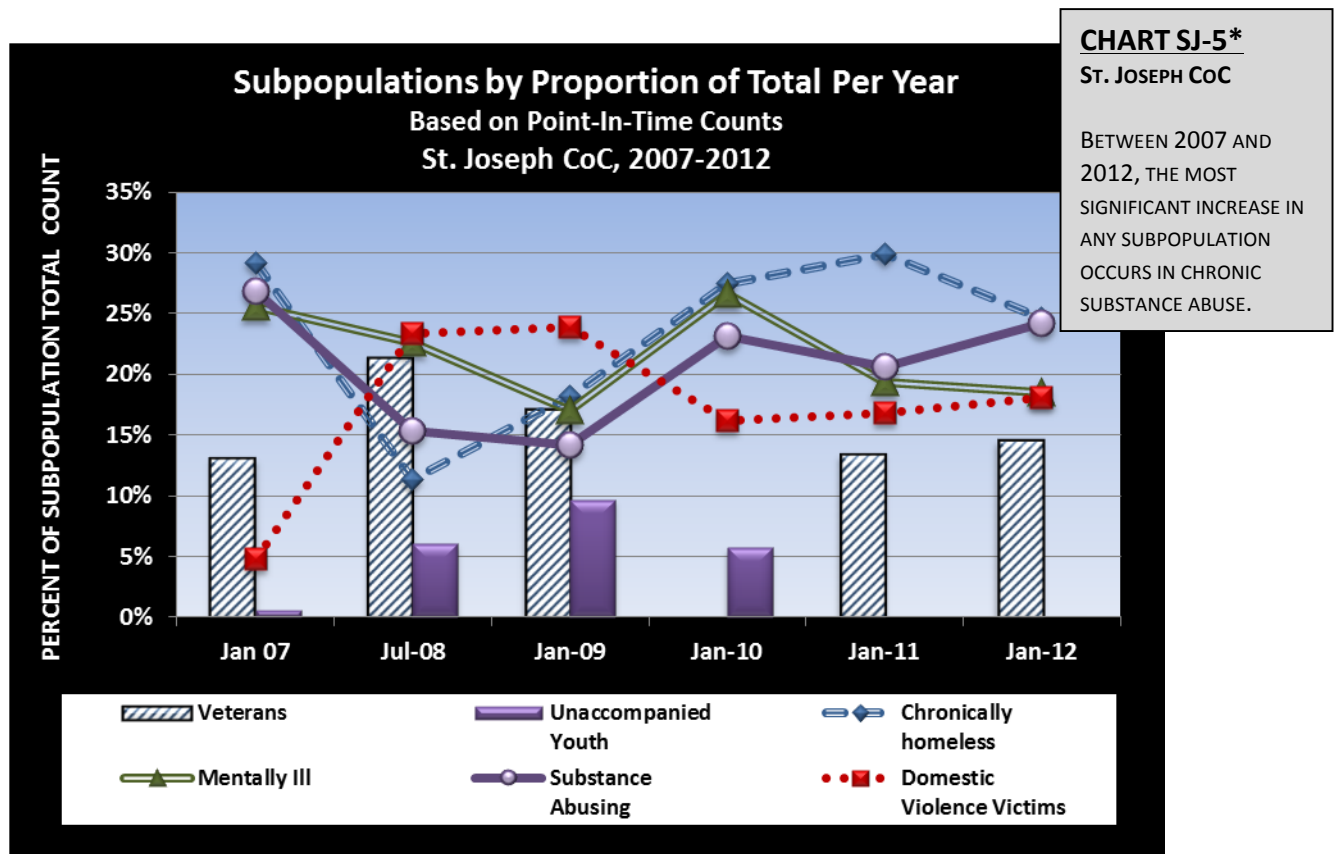
CoCs track some data on foster care, but the AHARs use the information only in compiling statistics on a homeless person's prior night living arrangements.

¹⁸ Judges or commissioners may require that a parent who is pursuing reunification with his/her child demonstrate an ability to provide adequate support for the child by obtaining a permanent housing. Missouri statutes stipulate that every child is entitled to a "permanent and stable home." [See 211.443(3).] Available at: <http://www.moga.mo.gov/STATUTES/C211.HTM>. The Children's Division has implemented this stipulation through home visits that verify the safety of the housing, as well as assisting with referrals to housing support programs.

SUBPOPULATIONS

Chart SF-5 displays data on subpopulation counts for St. Joseph CoC from 2007 to 2012. This chart provides statistics for all sub-groups listed in the subpopulation reports available at the HUD website portal, with the exception of the count for chronically homeless and “persons with HIV/AIDS” (PWA). The count for the chronically homeless will be covered in more detail in the next section. PIT counts in most of the CoCs find minimal numbers of PWAs. This may be due to reticence on the part of respondents, or confidentiality constraints in some agencies. Whatever the reason, in many cases the numbers are too low for meaningful statistical analysis.

Trends in homeless self-reports for the St. Joseph CoC highlight decreases in some subpopulations and increases in others:



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

- The counts for each subpopulation fluctuated. The one that had the highest percentage over the period was chronic homelessness in January 2011. At this point, the group represented 30 percent of the total subpopulation count.
By contrast, in July 2008 the chronically homeless were slightly more than 10 percent of the count.
- By the date of the 2012 PIT data collection, the count of domestic violence survivors rose over 4 times its 2007 value.
- The count for the group self-reporting mental illness remained within 15 and roughly 25 percent of the subpopulation total.
- Between 2007 and 2009, substance abuse reports declined, but rose again to nearly the 2007 level by 2012.

The sections that follow look at the subpopulations from Chart SJ-5 in more detail, particularly the degree to which the PIT count indicated each group was sheltered. Please note: the PIT count for 2008 dates from July of that year. The lower totals for some homeless groups at that juncture could signal greater freedom of movement than is possible at the winter count.

SUBPOPULATIONS: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

Those who identified themselves as chronically homeless during the PIT Counts tended to be sheltered. This population has grown in the St. Joseph area, its count close to 100 in 2011, but this number declined in 2012.

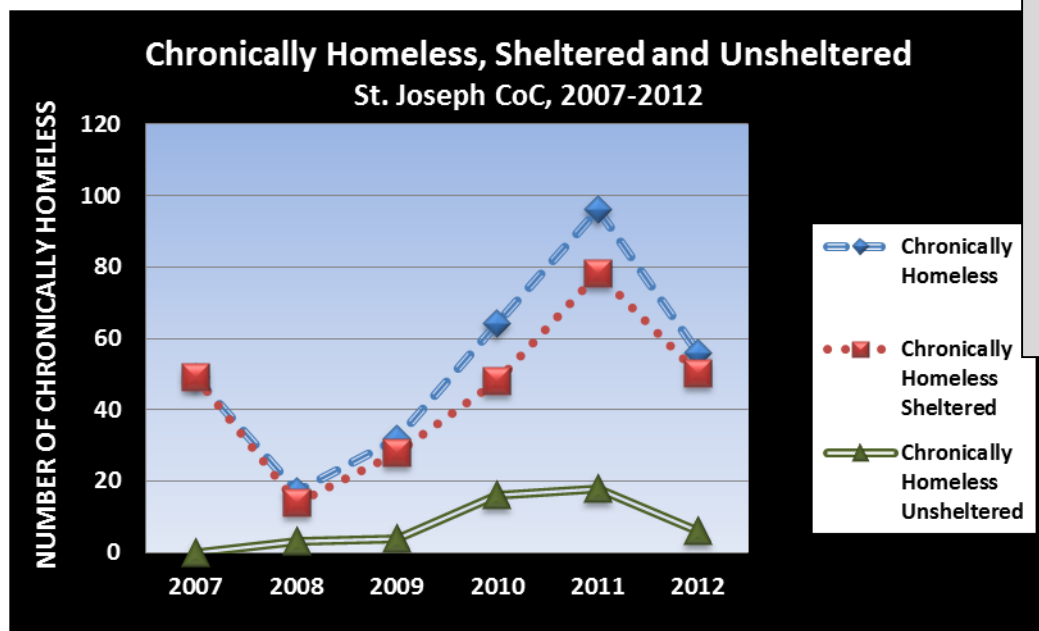
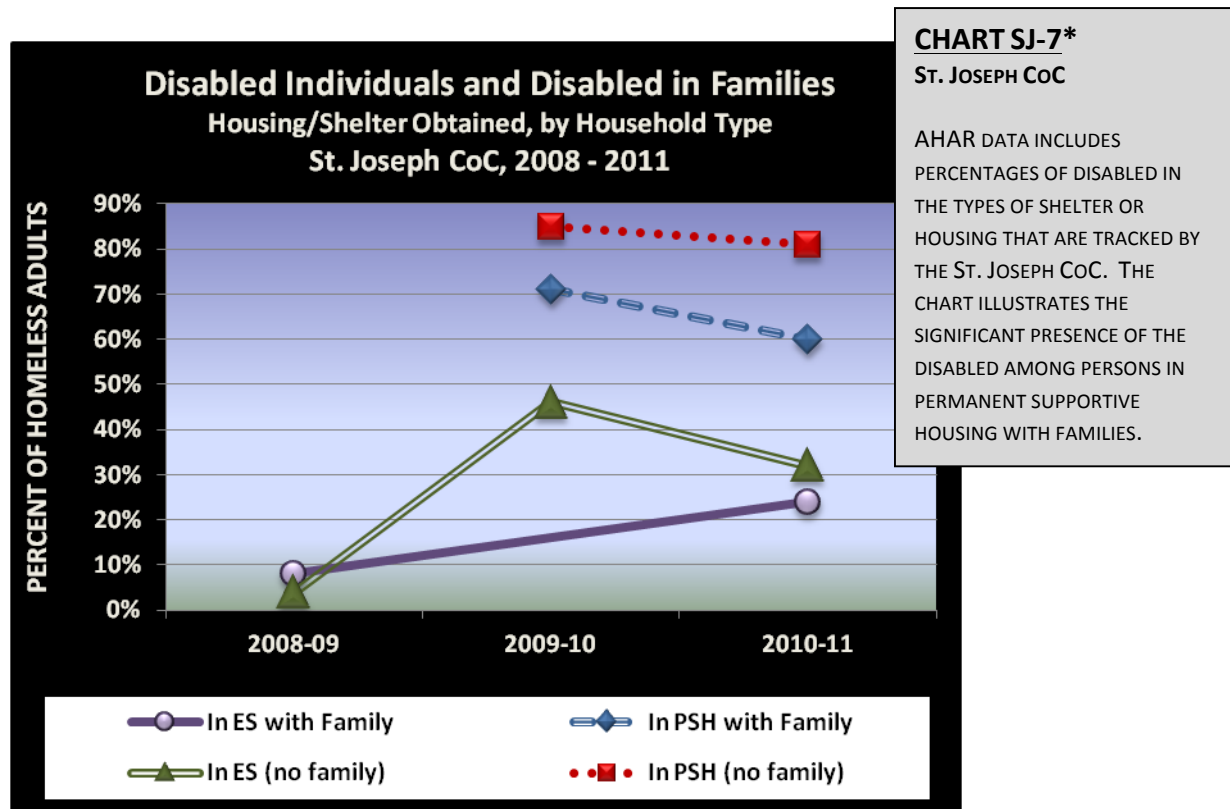


CHART SJ-6*
ST. JOSEPH CoC

THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION INCREASED FROM 2008 TO 2011. THE COUNT FOR THIS GROUP HAS BEEN AMONG ST. JOSEPH CoC'S HIGHEST, ALTHOUGH IN 2012 THE NUMBER DECLINED BY ROUGHLY 40 PERCENT.

Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

HUD includes the disabled as part of the definition of the chronically homeless. The chart below (SJ-7) provides a breakdown of the type of shelter the disabled seek. For some, the availability of permanent supportive housing has relieved them of reliance on emergency shelter in the St. Joseph CoC area. AHAR data includes percentages for the population of persons in families using emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing or transitional housing. (No data on transitional housing was available for the St. Joseph CoC in the years charted in SJ-7.)



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**ES = Emergency Shelter; PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing

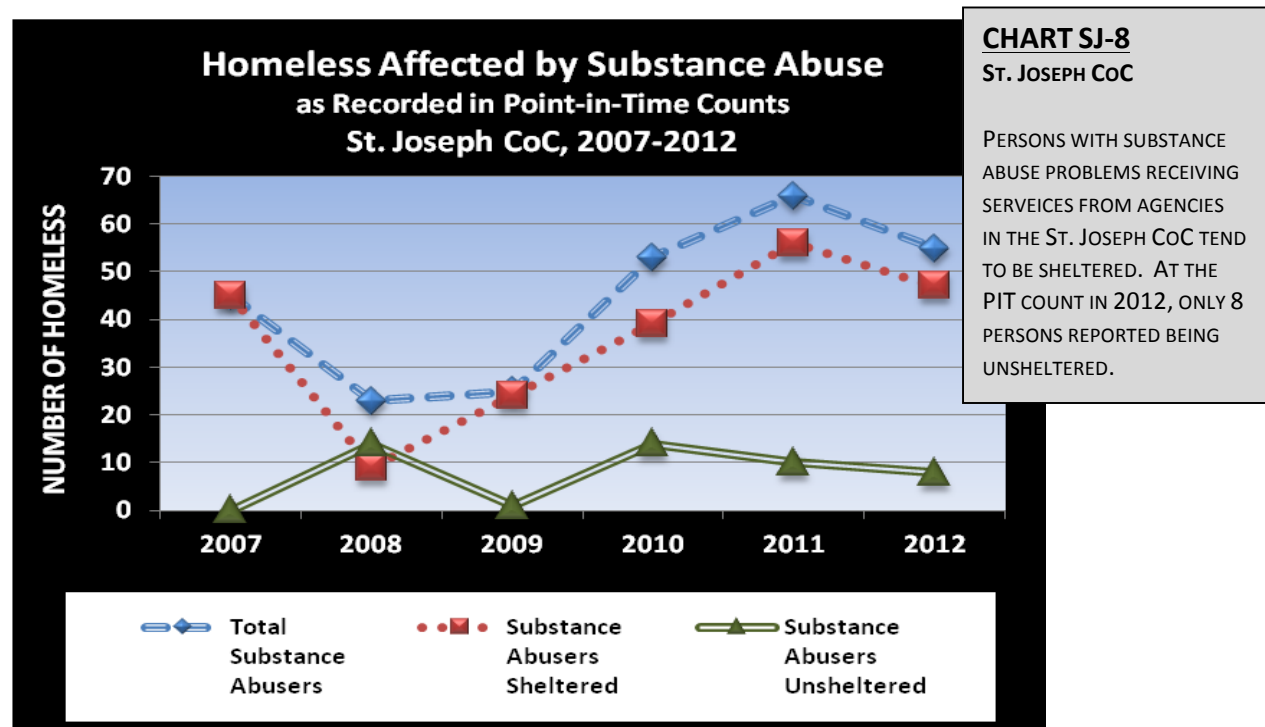
The chart illustrates the extent to which these persons are disabled. For persons in families in permanent supportive housing that St. Joseph CoC agencies provide, close to 90 percent were disabled. For persons without families, the level was between 60 and 70 percent.

The chart also shows the more limited use of emergency shelters by the disabled. Only a small percentage of recorded emergency shelter users in 2008-09 were disabled. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, the numbers are higher, particularly for disabled without families, but well below the counts for permanent supportive housing.

SUBPOPULATIONS: PERSONS ABUSING SUBSTANCES

Similar to the chronically homeless, the count of persons with substance abuse problems taken in 2007 represented the highest rate for this group (over 25 percent of the total count for all subpopulations). For the next 2 years, the tally was at a low point, remaining around 15 percent in 2008 and 2009.

It subsequently rose in parallel with the counts for the chronically homeless and the mentally ill. In view of the prevalence of co-occurring disorders that often complicate the life style and functioning of individuals in one or more of these groups, this is not surprising.



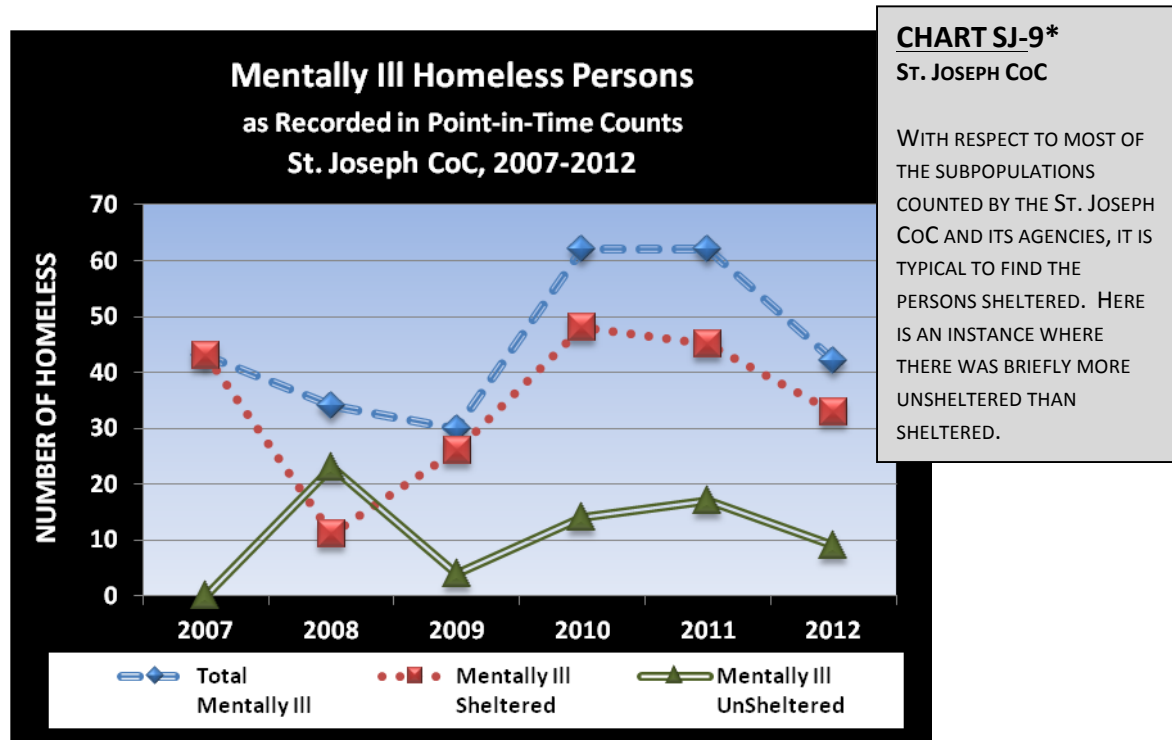
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

As Chart SJ-8 illustrates, the substance abuse count dropped in 2008 and remained at a comparably low level in 2009. Because of this plateau, held for these 2 years only, it seems unlikely that the difference between a winter and summer count would explain the decline in the subpopulation.

SUBPOPULATIONS: MENTALLY ILL

The data from St. Joseph CoC's PIT counts for subpopulations indicates that there are few instances when the unsheltered exceed the number sheltered. Chart SJ-9 indicates that one of the instances occurred at the 2008 PIT count. At this count, 11 of the persons who reported problems with mental illness were sheltered, while 23 reporting the same type of condition were unsheltered.

Since the 2008 count was done in July, this could have a bearing on the higher numbers of unsheltered. If the heat is tolerable, homeless do not need to resort to shelter as they may be forced to do in the winter. They also may be more visible and easier to locate than in the winter, although the totals for mentally ill at this PIT count don't bear that out. In 2008 and 2009, the total number for this group remains around 30. In 2010, the number jumps to 62, double the previous number.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

For the most part, the number of domestic violence survivors counted by the St. Joseph CoC has steadily grown since 2007. Its prevalence in the PIT counts reached a high in 2009. Between 2009 and 2010 its share of the subpopulation total declined somewhat, but it remains the third most frequently self-reported category.

The situation for domestic violence survivors differs from that of other homeless. For them and their children to be safe, they must be in confidential housing. This significantly limits their options when they become homeless, since entering an emergency shelter still leaves them vulnerable to enquiries or individuals watching the location.

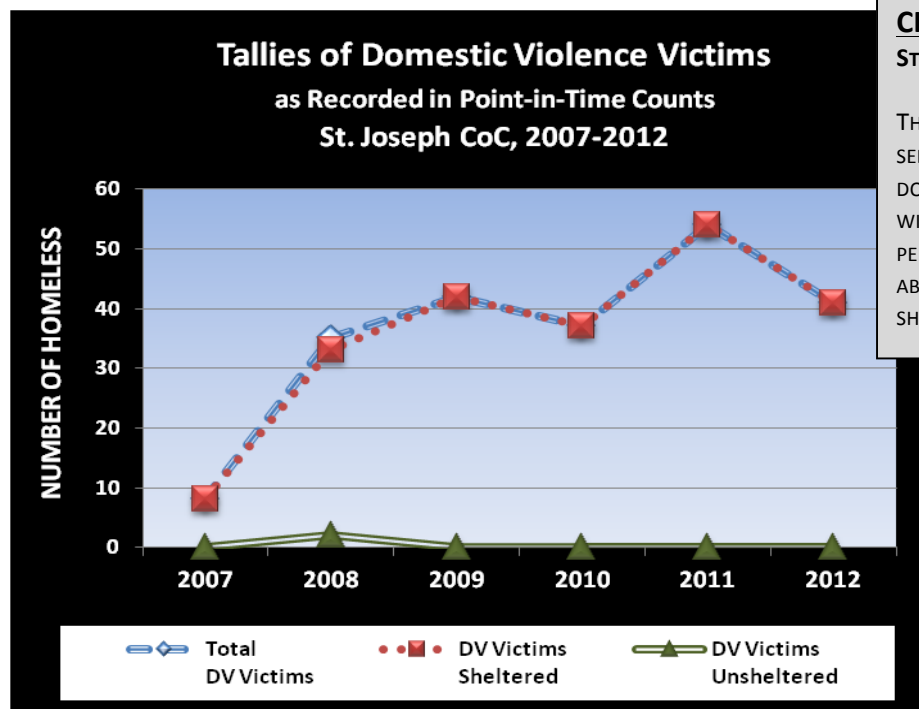


CHART SJ-10*

ST. JOSEPH CoC

THIS PATTERN IS FREQUENTLY SEEN IN THE PIT COUNTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, WITH VERY NEARLY 100 PERCENT OF THOSE FLEEING ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS BEING SHELTERED.

Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

Homeless veterans have been a somewhat smaller sub-group as tallied during the PIT counts.

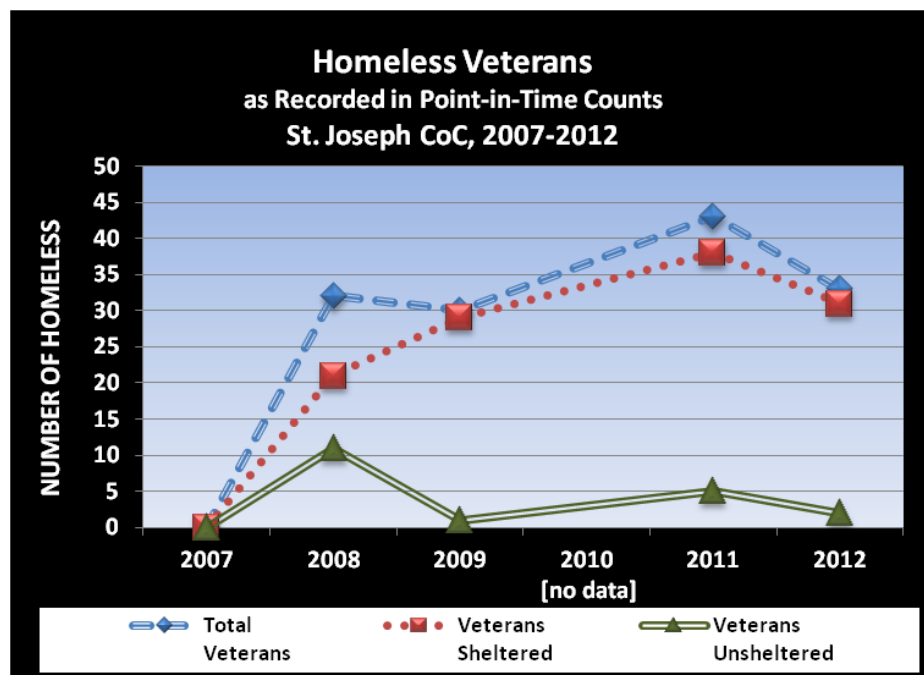


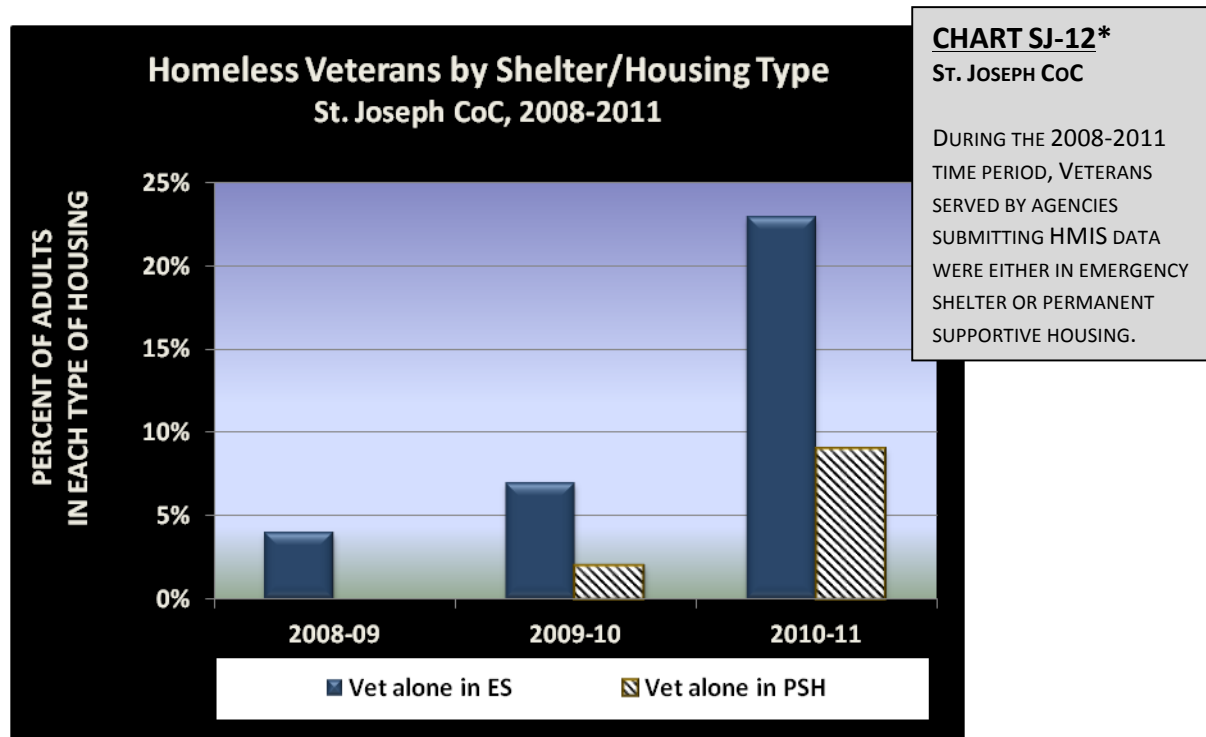
CHART SJ-11*

ST. JOSEPH CoC

SINCE 2009, VIRTUALLY ALL THE VETERANS INCLUDED IN THE PIT COUNT HAVE REPORTED BEING IN SHELTER.

Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

Nonetheless at every data collection point they have represented over 10 percent and in 2008 over 20 percent of the total for all subpopulations. In the first year depicted in Chart SJ-12, veterans were approximately 13 percent of all homeless counted in the St. Joseph area. In the next year, this percentage rose to over 20 percent.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

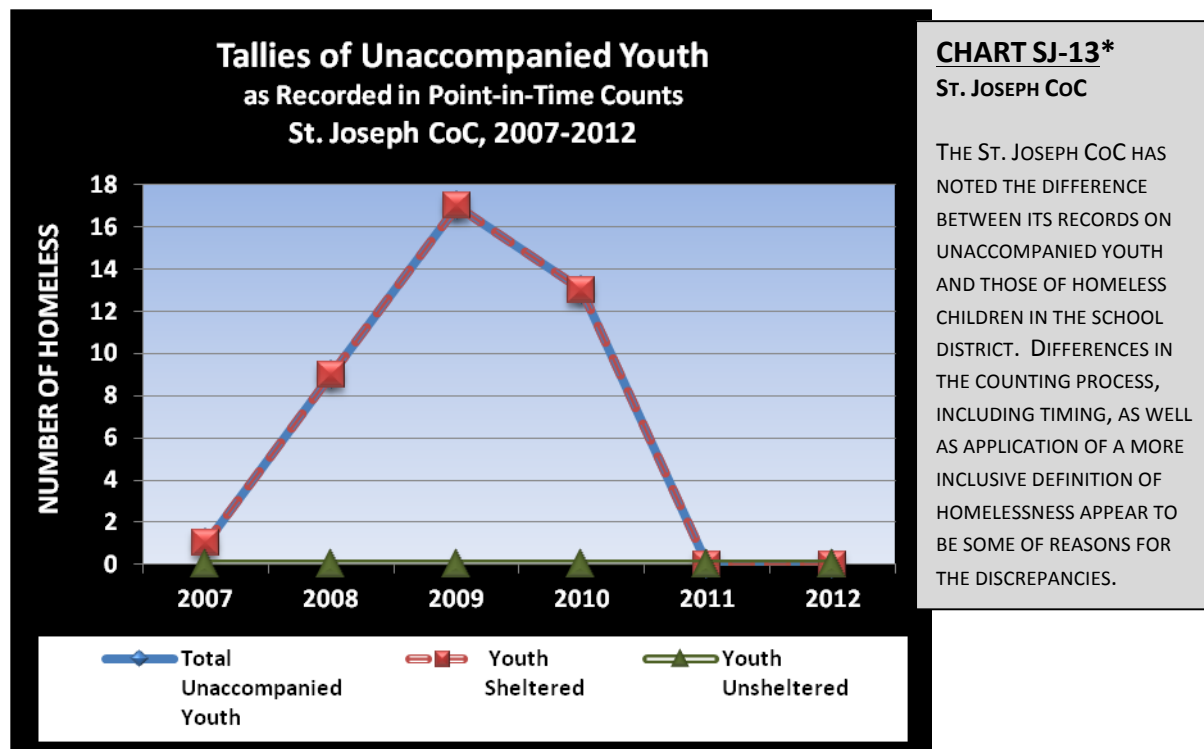
Chart SJ-12 summarizes the type of housing/shelter veterans who were tracked between 2008-2011 received from St. Joseph CoC agencies. In the St. Joseph CoC data, the research team found no instances of veterans entering either emergency shelter or permanent supportive housing accompanied by family. Instead, each veteran went through intake as an independent adult with no dependents.

SUBPOPULATIONS: PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS AND UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

Typically the PIT counts identify few individuals with HIV/AIDS. St. Joseph CoC is among the CoCs with the lowest reported count. Across the data period, St. Joseph CoC tallied no one with HIV/AIDS. This category is not referenced in the report.

At the 2009 PIT count, St. Joseph CoC identified close to 20 unaccompanied youth at the 2009 count, but the number has declined since that tally. In 2011 and 2012 the PIT count failed to identify any unaccompanied youth. At the same time, the local school district has reported high numbers of homeless children. This has prompted St. Joseph CoC to raise questions regarding discrepancies between the results of its counts and school district records.

Based on interviews and examination of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education website, it appears there are several reasons for the differences in tallies:



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

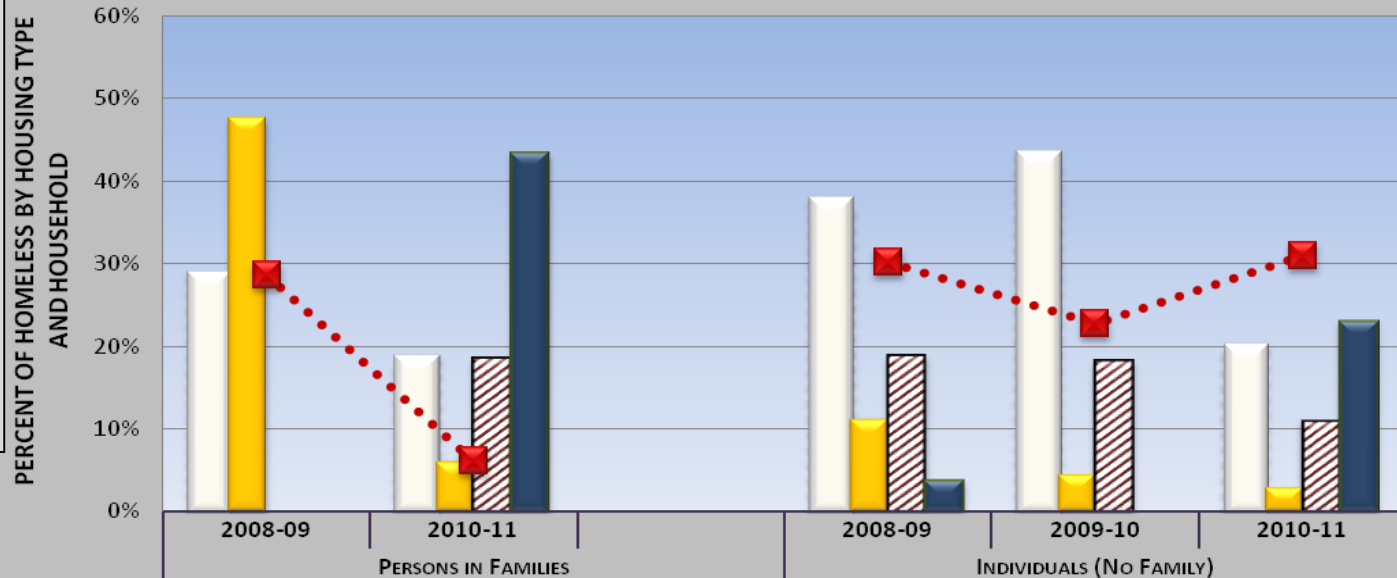
1. **DEFINING HOMELESSNESS** : The school districts use a broader definition of homelessness in that they include children they know to be doubled up.
2. **TIMING**: The school district counts year-round while the PIT counts are limited to twice a year.
3. **CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTING PROCESS**: The ability of volunteers to count as many homeless as possible can be affected by many factors:
 - a. **UNSAFE CONDITIONS**: The weather (either bitter cold or excessive heat) may present dangers that keep homeless away from more makeshift living arrangements which they would otherwise resort to. This would be particularly important in relation to parents with children or unaccompanied youth who are not as hardened to street life. This would not be as significant an impediment for teachers looking for opportunities to talk with, or observe, children they suspect of being homeless.
 - b. **BEHAVIOR OF SOME HOMELESS PERSONS**: The difficulty of finding people who should be counted, but who feel threatened by the idea of participating, can remove whole families or unaccompanied youth from the process. In many cases, parents with children may be concerned about acknowledging their homeless status out of fear that child protective services would take their children into custody. This can also be an issue for teachers or school personnel, but again more opportunities for interaction can build levels of trust that a single count event cannot.
 - c. **NOT ALL SHELTERS SUBMIT DATA**: homeless families may be off the radar in informal, short-term shelters such as churches.
4. **INCOME INDICATORS**: School districts have a means of identifying a group of children who are potentially homeless in the list of those eligible for free and reduced lunch.
5. **REGULAR, NON-THREATENING CONTACT**: Teachers have routine contact with children. Children may report details of their living situation or suggest by their behavior that their home life is not stable. Reports associated with absences or tardies may also point to problems at home. This will prompt teachers to follow up to confirm that the family qualifies as homeless.

EMERGENCY SHELTER
PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
ST. JOSEPH CoC, 2008-11

CHART SJ-14*

ST. JOSEPH CoC

THE RESEARCH TEAM USED A PERCENTAGE GIVEN FOR "UNKNOWN" TO CALCULATE A NEW TOTAL INCLUDING ONLY "KNOWN" RESPONSES. THIS NUMBER IS THE BASIS OF THE PERCENT CALCULATIONS. [SEE AMOUNT IN PARENTHESES.]



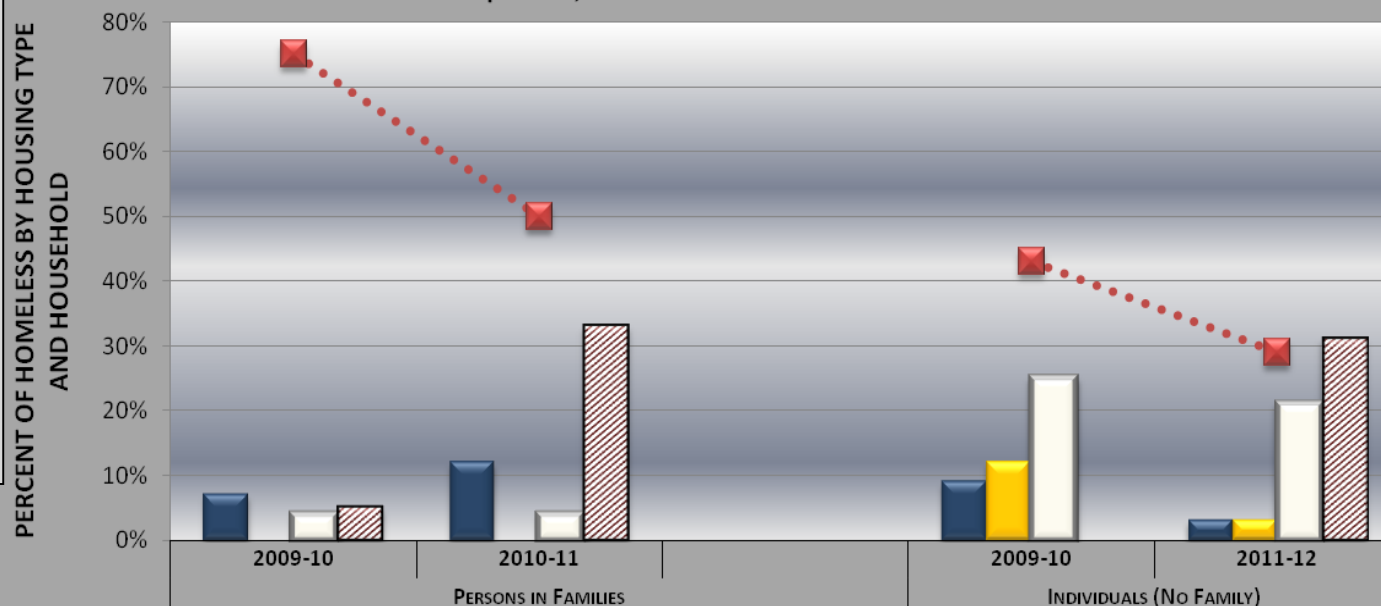
	2008-09	2010-11		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
EMERGENCY SHELTER	28.7%	18.6%		37.7%	43.2%	20.0%
JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION	47.8%	6.2%		11.3%	4.6%	3.0%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	0.0%	18.6%		18.9%	18.2%	11.0%
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	0.0%	43.3%		3.8%	0.0%	23.0%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	28.7%	6.2%		30.2%	22.8%	31.0%
Homeless Totals (applies to percent)	86 (9)	65 (42)		377 (100)	364 (160)	281 (183)
PERCENTAGES OF "UNKNOWN"	89%	36%		71%	56%	35%
Transitional housing	0%	0%		4%	1%	2%
Permanent supportive housing	0%	6%		0%	0%	0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Center	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%		4%	2%	5%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Permanent Supportive Housing Records
Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry
St. Joseph CoC, 2008-2012

CHART SJ-15*
ST. JOSEPH CoC

IN CONTRAST TO THE DATA FOR EMERGENCY SHELTER PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, THERE WERE MINIMAL PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RECORDS WITH THE RESPONSE GIVEN AS "UNKNOWN".



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS (No FAMILY)	
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	7%	12%	9%	3%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0%	0%	12%	3%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	4%	4%	25%	21%
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	5%	33%	0%	31%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	75%	50%	43%	29%
Homeless Totals (percent basis)	143	65	138	78
Permanent Supportive Housing	0%	0%	0%	9%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	2%	2%	0%	0%
Substance Abuse Tx Center/Detox	0%	0%	3%	1%
Psychiatric Facility	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other	2%	0%	6%	0%
Unknown	4%	0%	2%	4%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2009 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

DOUBLED UP

The research team examined CoC records regarding the living arrangements the night prior to a homeless person going through intake. Charts SJ-14 and SJ-15 present the results. The research team had the following observations:

Observations on Emergency Shelter Data:

- **JAIL/PRISON/DETENTION:** The 47.8 percent amount for Jail/Prison/Detention in 2008-09 results from the small total (9) remaining after “unknowns” were deducted from the original AHAR amount (86). The percentage is equivalent to 4 persons, not a high number overall, but as compared to the typical number of persons transitioning from some type of incarceration to an emergency shelter, it deserves some notice.
- **EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CRISES:** In 2010-11, over 40 percent of persons in families entering emergency shelter spent the previous night in a rented housing unit. In the same period, 23 percent of individuals without family reported the same prior-night arrangement. This suggests that homelessness may have resulted from a financial crisis, possibly leading to eviction.
- **TRANSITIONING BETWEEN EMERGENCY SHELTERS:** For both families and individuals without families, transitioning from a previous emergency shelter to another one frequently occurred. Approximately 19 to over 40 percent of persons fell into this category each year, with slightly higher frequencies for individuals without families.
- **RELIANCE ON FAMILY/FRIENDS:** Second only to emergency shelter in frequency, “staying with family/friends” was reported for 20 to 30 percent of the count. In other CoCs, the tendency to rely on family/friends prior to entering emergency shelter is much more pronounced.

Observations on Permanent Supportive Housing Data:

- **TRANSITIONING FROM EMERGENCY SHELTERS:** With regard to emergency shelter, families entering permanent supportive housing were most likely to report this as their previous night living arrangement. The proportion of total family members this was as high as 75 percent in one year and 50 percent in the next. Single individuals in the same situation (entering permanent supportive housing) also cited emergency shelter as the place where they spent the preceding night, but at a slightly lower rate.
- **RELIANCE ON FAMILY/FRIENDS:** Few families or individuals indicated that they had been staying with family or friends prior to being accepted into permanent supportive housing.
- **UNFAVORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS:** At intake into permanent supportive housing, a sizeable percentage of single individuals (over 20 percent in both years) had been on the street or in other situations not suitable for human habitation.

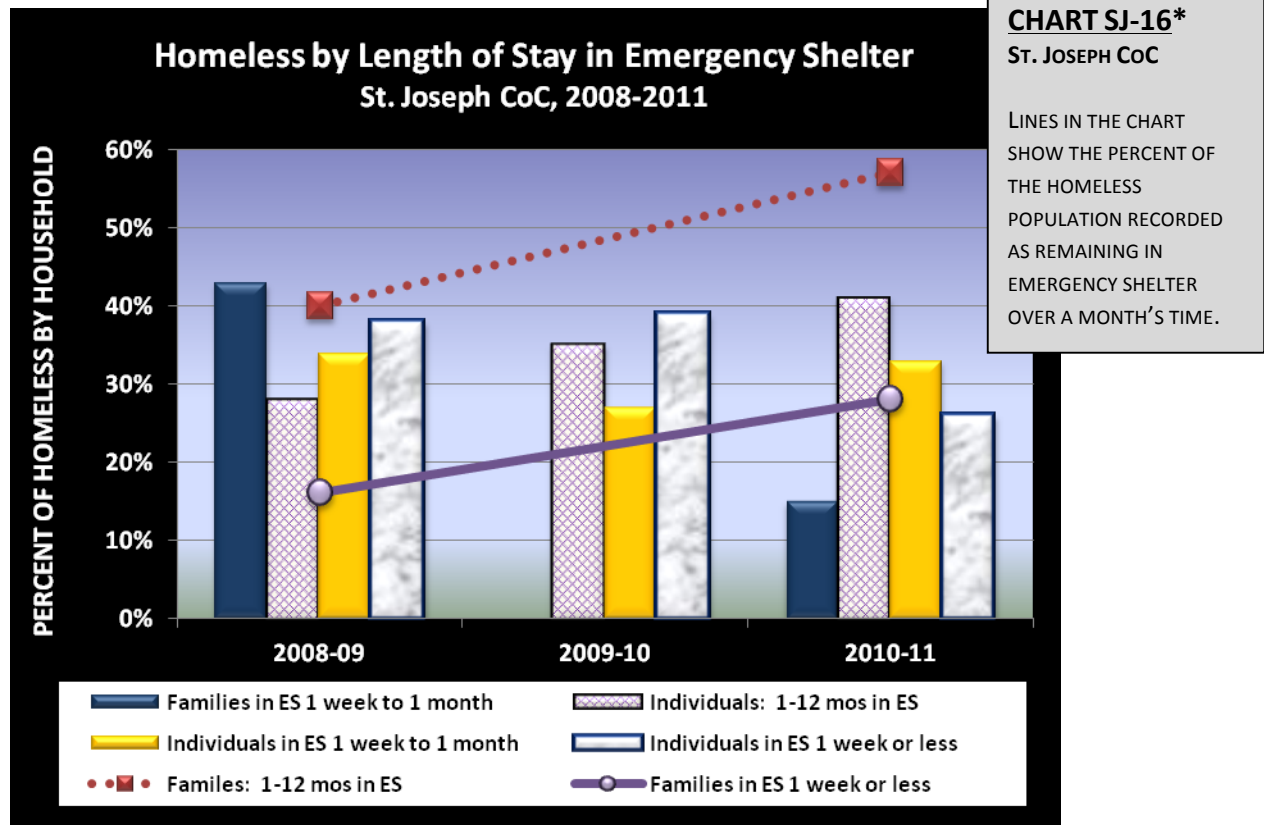
EX-OFFENDERS

Although not a high percentage, some ex-offenders accepted housing assistance within the St. Joseph CoC service area. The statistics refer only to those who were homeless on their release from prison or detention, and not to a wider population of ex-offenders. With regard to single individuals, nearly 12 percent of those entering emergency shelter in 2008-09 had previously been incarcerated. This percentage declines in the following years to 5 percent or lower.

This was not a factor among families and individuals entering permanent supportive housing.

LENGTH OF STAY

Despite evidence of a shift to permanent supportive housing, the length of stay in emergency shelters appears to have been longer in many cases than standards HUD has set.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2008 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**ES = Emergency Shelter

As the chart indicates, families were most likely to extend their stay in emergency shelter. Individuals appeared to have shorter residences, although since 2008 this group has also seen an increased need to remain in emergency shelter beyond the 1 month mark.

OVERVIEW

Joplin CoC has many successes to its credit. Its agencies responded to a serious disaster, in the form of the 2011 tornado, as well as challenges to those without homes which arose from weather events that followed in its wake.

Joplin's early efforts to address homelessness should also be acknowledged. These efforts preceded the 2011 tornado which devastated so much of the city and left so many people homeless. CoC agencies were an integral part of this process, as well as a City government effort initiated in 2008.

In Joplin's 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan, homelessness is discussed as a serious problem. The plan reports that Joplin's ratio of homelessness per 10,000 residents compared unfavorably with both the National and Statewide Missouri statistics:¹⁹

Number of Homeless per 10,000 residents

- Joplin: 24
- National: 21
- Missouri (statewide): 10

In 2008 Joplin took steps to address homelessness by appointing a task force to study the problem and make recommendations. An outgrowth of the committee's work was a study of homelessness in the Jasper and Newton County area.

After several years of further study and negotiations related to building an intake center and shelter,²⁰ the May 2011 tornado that leveled a large portion of the city added a new dimension to the concept of homelessness in the City.

Trends in the data for Joplin appear to be influenced by the lingering effects of the 2011 disaster. Chart JOPLIN-1 below makes this obvious, with a rate of homelessness that jumped by nearly 280 percent between 2011 and 2012.

¹⁹ City of Joplin, Community Development Division. "City of Joplin, Missouri 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan." April 2010. Available at <http://www.joplinmo.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/54>.

²⁰ Debby Woodin. "Homeless Plan Needs Panel's OK, Proponents Told." *Joplin Globe*. March 9, 2011. Accessed online at: <http://www.joplinglobe.com/local/x977545395/Homeless-plan-needs-panel-s-OK-proponents-told/print>.

**Total Homeless with Sheltered and Unsheltered
Joplin CoC, 2007 - 2012**

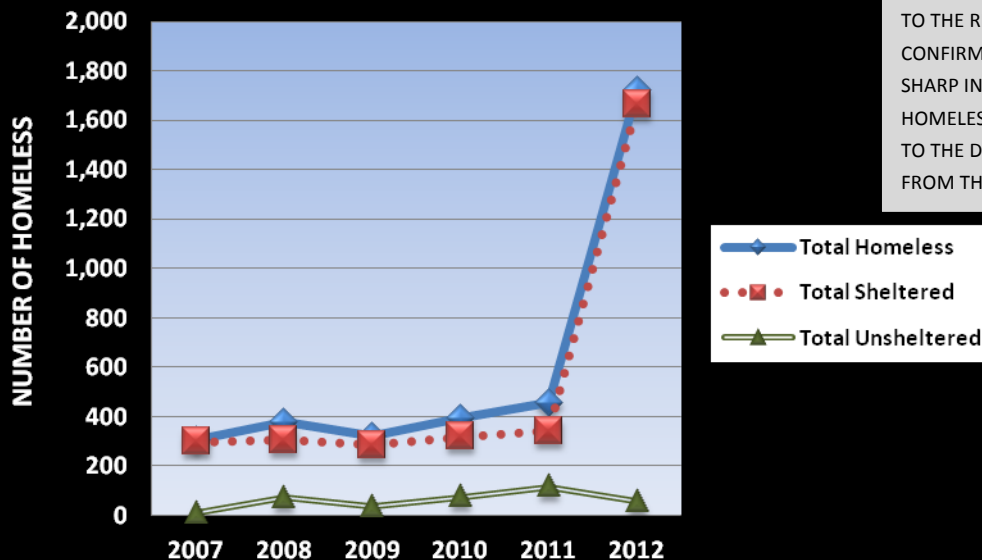


CHART JOPLIN-1

JOPLIN CoC

ALTHOUGH THE DATA AVAILABLE TO THE RESEARCH TEAM DO NOT CONFIRM THIS, THE CAUSE OF THE SHARP INCREASE IN HOMELESSNESS IN 2011 RELATES TO THE DEVASTATION RESULTING FROM THE MAY 2011 TORNADO.

Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

The data don't distinguish between the "crisis" homeless and those who became homeless for reasons other than the disaster affecting the city. An examination of statistics on chronic homelessness, however, gives some context for looking at the number compiled for the 2012 count.

**Chronically Homeless with Sheltered and Unsheltered
Joplin CoC, 2007 - 2012**

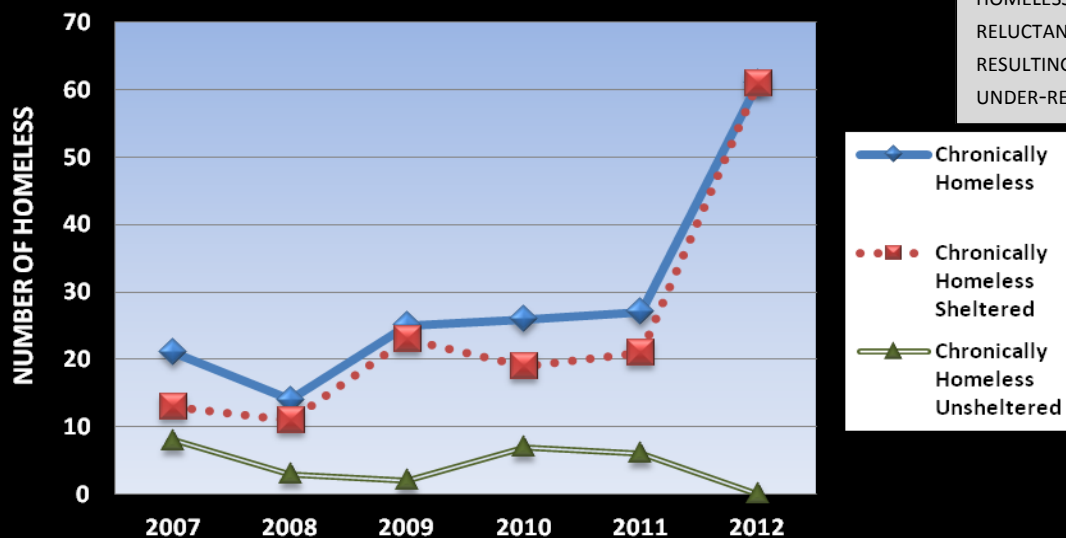


CHART JOPLIN-2

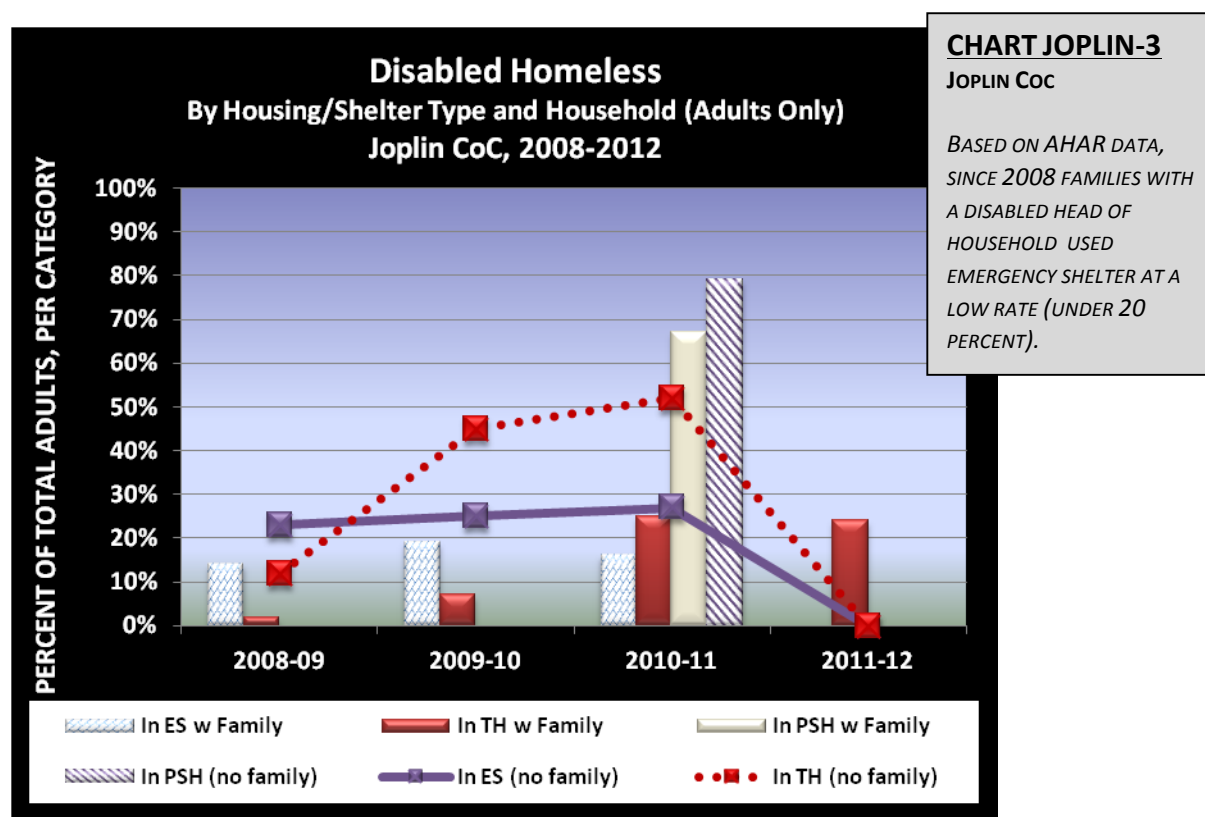
JOPLIN CoC

AMONG THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS ARE THOSE MOST RELUCTANT TO BE COUNTED, RESULTING IN FREQUENT UNDER-REPRESENTATION.

Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Chart JOPLIN-2 shows that while chronic homelessness has increased in parallel to Joplin CoC's 2007-2012 totals, at its peak this group constituted less than 4 percent of the escalated figure.

As the following chart (JOPLIN-3) illustrates, the disabled among the chronically homeless have benefited from permanent supportive housing, as well as transitional housing, although to a lesser extent. Articles in the local newspaper document the decision – as part of the City's "Headed for Home" research and planning initiative -- to produce more stable housing solutions for those with debilitating needs.²¹ This involved formation of a permanent supportive housing committee.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013.

**Only partial data were available for 2011-12.

If considered separately, persons in families and single individuals claiming disabilities have a history in the Joplin CoC of limited usage of emergency shelter: under 20 percent for the family category and below 30 percent for individuals without family. A combined frequency based on the percentages of all disabled (in families or single) calculated for total adults in emergency shelter are also low:

- 2008-09 – 23 percent
- 2009-10 – 25 percent
- 2010-11 – 11 percent

These figures are dwarfed by the presence of the disabled in transitional and permanent supportive housing. For example in 2010-11, the disabled represented 65 to 75 percent of the total resident.

²¹Debby Woodin, "'Headed for Home' Launches First Efforts." *Joplin Globe*, December 25, 2010.

TRANSIENTS

Local newspapers followed not only the efforts of the committee to study homelessness, but also sought information on homeless congregated in camps and shelters. Among the reports were some that indicated homeless included individuals who could be considered “transients”: i.e., not previous residents of the area, but those coming to Joplin from out of state in search of work or social services.²²

The data in Table JOPLIN.1 give some support to the presence of transients among the Joplin CoC homeless, although based on these records it couldn’t be viewed as a new phenomenon.

Rates for a “different than locator” determination were high – in some cases, higher – in previous years than in the 2010-11 period when the effects of the tornado would increase the rates.

Some communities wish to discourage transients from relocating to their municipalities, if it results in heavier burdens on their services and resources. In the articles and other documents reviewed for this report, there is no indication that this sentiment had a significant influence on planning homeless services.

Table JOPLIN.1
Origin of Homeless at Intake to Shelter/Housing
Joplin/Jasper, Newton County CoC

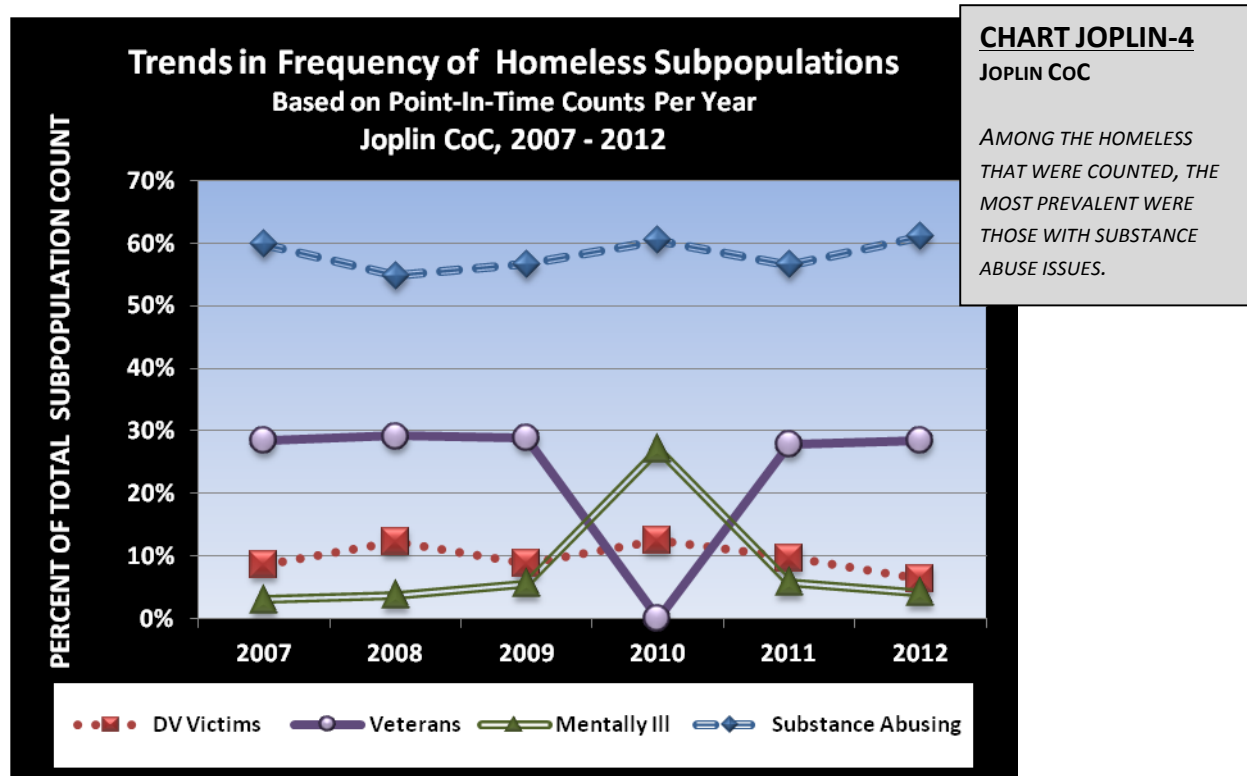
PERIOD	INDICATOR: LAST ZIP CODE	PERSONS IN FAMILIES			INDIVIDUALS		
		In Emergency Shelters	In Transitional Housing	In Permanent Supportive Hsg	In Emergency Shelters	In Transitional Housing	In Permanent Supportive Hsg
2008-09	Same as program locator	0%	0%		0%	0%	
	Different than locator	68%	94%		48%	75%	
	Unknown	32%	6%		52%	25%	
2009-10	Same as program locator	47%	57%		35%	25%	
	Different than locator	51%	36%		54%	71%	
	Unknown	2%	7%		10%	4%	
2010-11	Same as program locator	41%	56%	86%	33%	24%	79%
	Different than locator	51%	39%	10%	59%	41%	17%
	Unknown	8%	5%	5%	8%	34%	4%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD’s Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013.

²² Josh Letner, “Camp for Homeless Pops Up on Shoal Creek.” *Joplin Globe*, July 14, 2011. Roger McKinney, “Homeless Shelter Sees Demand for Services Rise.” *Joplin Globe*, February 26, 2012.

ADDITIONAL SUBPOPULATIONS WITHIN JOPLIN CoC POINT-IN-TIME DATA

Chart JOPLIN-4 illustrates trends in the frequency of various subpopulations identified during the PIT counts conducted in Joplin and the adjacent areas. The data indicate the frequency of homeless individuals with substance abuse problems among homeless that were counted. With the exception of 2010, persons with mental illnesses were much less prevalent than in other CoCs, as were the number of domestic violence survivors.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

**No data on veterans were available for 2010

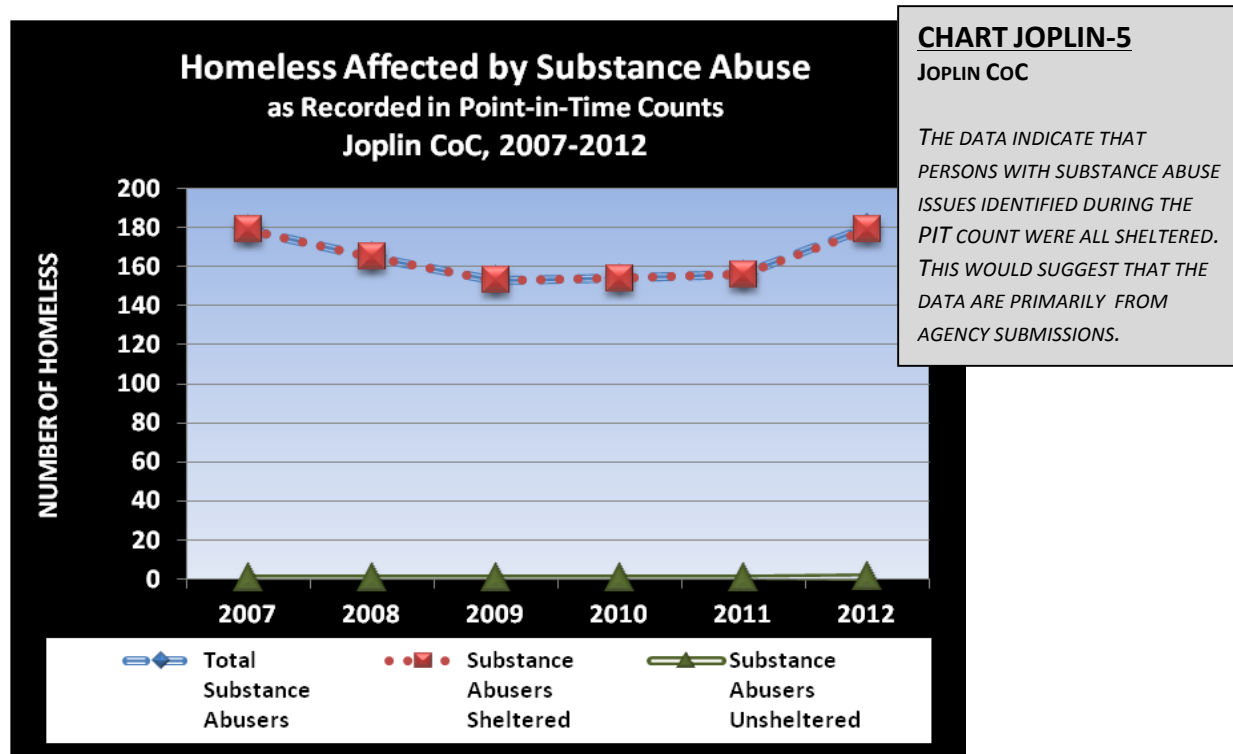
Well-below the figure for homeless individuals abusing substances, but second in frequency (at roughly 30 percent) were homeless veterans.

The following sections examine the subpopulations in more detail.

SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS AFFECTED BY SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The counts for other CoCs revealed high percentages of homeless with substance abuse problems. In many cases, these CoCs had other subpopulations with equivalent frequencies that varied across the 2007 to 2012 period. By contrast, the Joplin CoC had a consistently high percentage for this subpopulation; as the chart above shows, in the range of 60 percent. This is double the rate for the next highest group (veterans).

Reports released in the late 2000s, followed by others in the early years of this decade, point to various types of drug-related activity in the Joplin area. One of the recent publications discusses the incidence of meth lab raids – a small percentage in the Joplin MSA along with the immediately-surrounding counties, but most prominently in Barton, a county bordering on Newton’s northern limits.²³



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

A report from the preceding year (2011) estimates preferences for various drugs based on those mentioned by abusers during intake. Joplin is noted for the highest volume of individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine abuse as compared to other regions in the state.²⁴

²³ Missouri State Department of Public Safety and Missouri Statistical Analysis Center, “Nature and Extent of the Illicit Drug Problem in Missouri,” September 2012. Funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, Office of Justice Program, Bureau of Justice Assistance; Award #2010-DJ-BX-0066. See p 18. Available online at: <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/pdf/2012NATUREANDEXTENTREPORT.pdf>

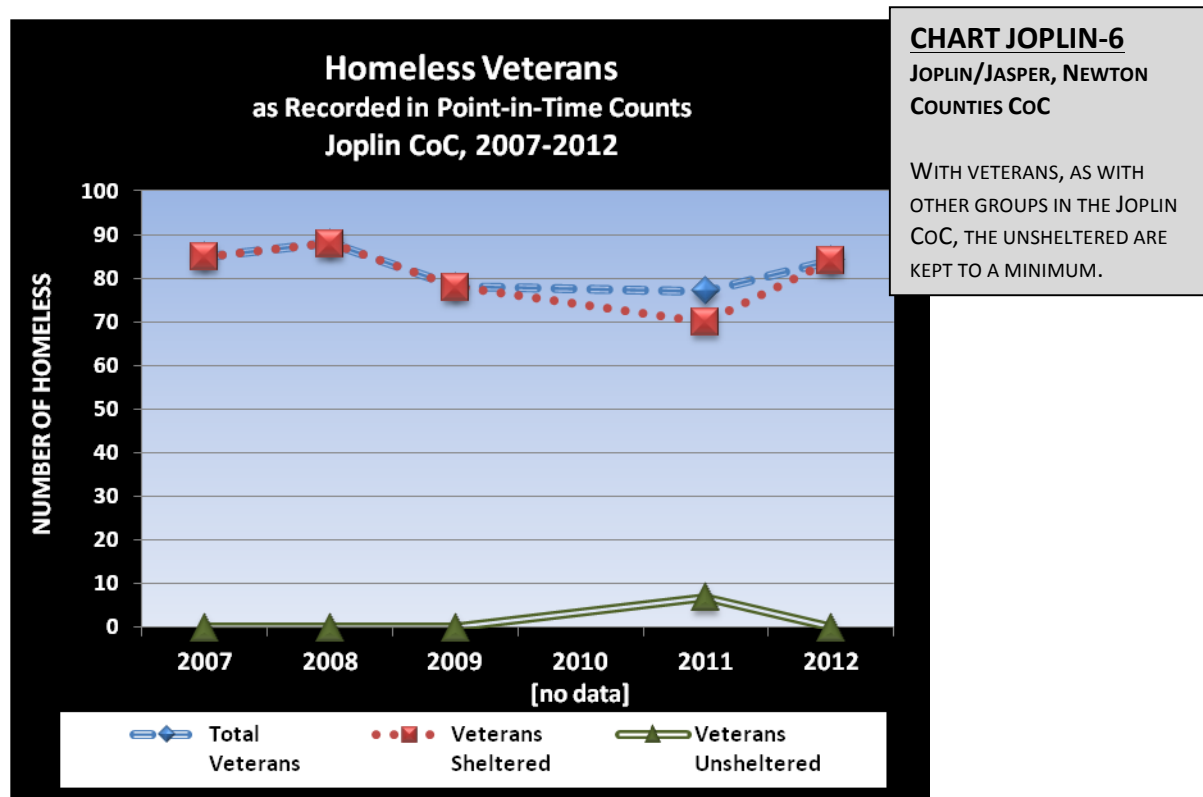
²⁴ Missouri State Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director, “Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy, FY 2011.” (Covers July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011). Undated. “Joplin MSA patients sought treatment for methamphetamine most often (22.9%). See page 21. Available online at the following URL: <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/pdf/FY11DrugViolentCrimeStrat.pdf>

Because of its proximity to I-44, Joplin's part of the state has also had its share of drug-trafficking. Based on national assessments, it's part of the channel through which methamphetamines and other drugs reach St. Louis and the East Coast.²⁵

This environment could potentially affect persons who are either homeless or at high risk of becoming homeless.

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

Veterans tend to make up slightly less than 30 percent of the total homeless population.



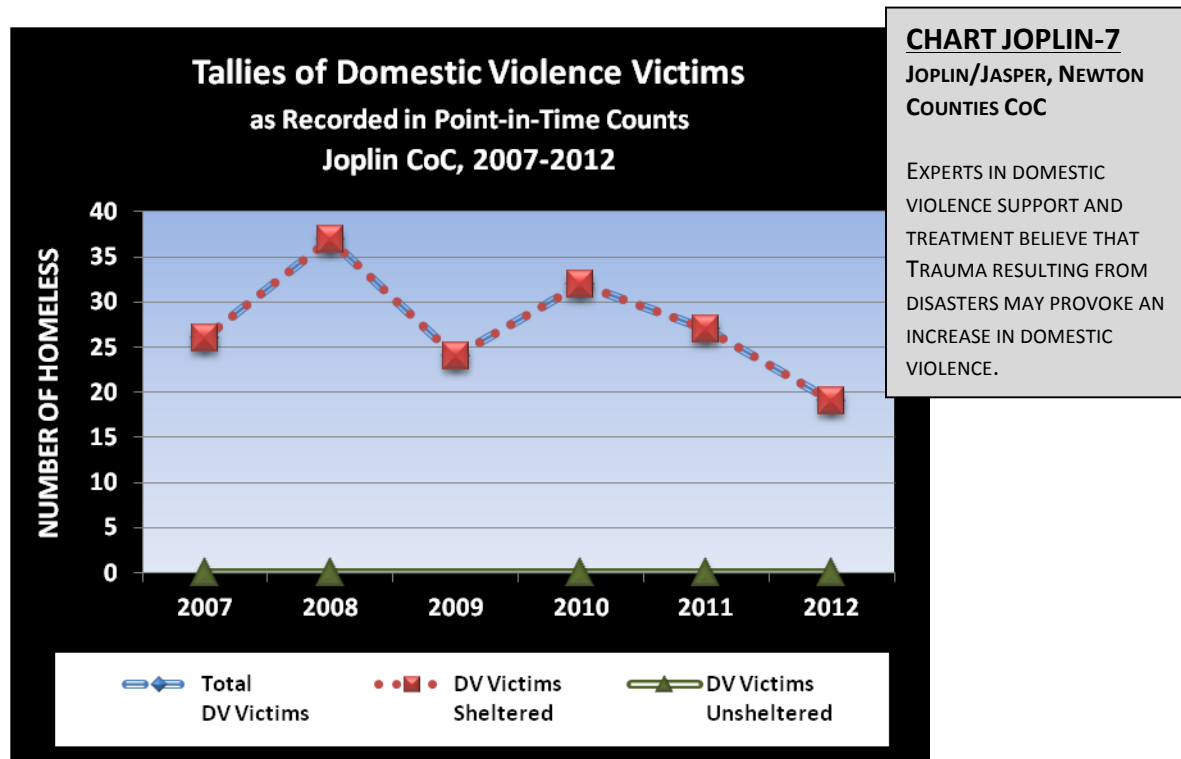
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

The portion of the Joplin CoC homeless population accounted for by veterans has remained relatively unchanged since 2007, even in the aftermath of the 2011 tornado. In fact, the number experienced a slight decline in 2011: possibly temporary, judging from the 2012 increase. It was accompanied by a rise in the numbers of unsheltered veterans. With the exception of 2011, the Joplin CoC agencies have maintained a 100 percent sheltered standard in relation to veterans willing to accept services.

²⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, "National Drug Threat Assessment 2011," (August 2011) Product No. 2011-Q0317-001. See "Section 2. Drug Movement Within the United States."

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

This chart illustrates a decline in PIT counts for homeless domestic violence survivors over the period from 2010 to 2012.



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

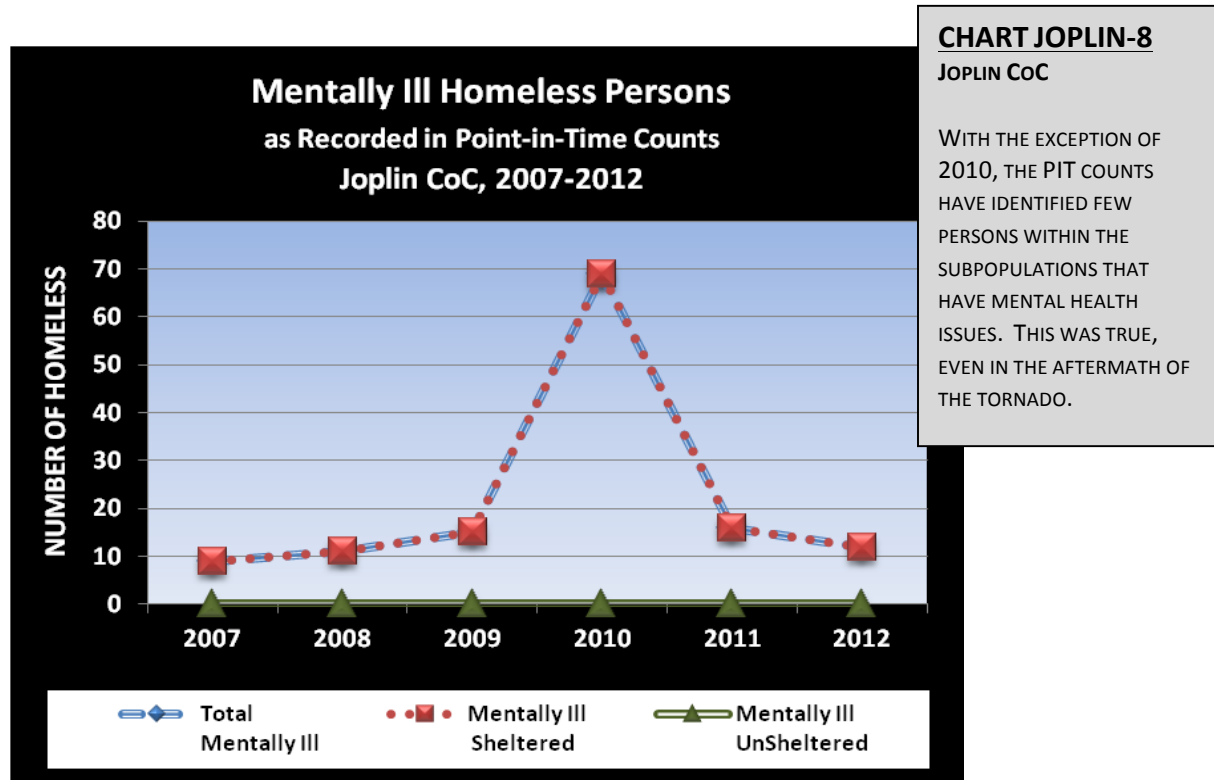
An article published in December 2011 suggests that this chart may not tell the whole story. In that article, domestic violence service providers point to an increase in their case loads. The loss of 1,400 units of affordable housing, the destruction of relatives' homes or their absence from Joplin left many women with no alternative but to remain in an emergency shelter or return to their abusers.²⁶

Service providers interviewed for the article reported women's shelters were full, even after adding beds. One shelter indicated that in mid-June 2011, it had 59 residents. That number is more than twice the PIT count for domestic violence survivors in 2012, however. This underscores the challenge that the CoCs face in obtaining representative tallies for subpopulations.

²⁶ Alan Scher Zagier, "Abuse Victims in Joplin Struggle to Find Housing," Associated Press. Published online Dec 22, 2011 by the Chattanooga Free Press. Accessed May 14, 2013 at the following URL: <http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2011/dec/22/abuse-victims-joplin-struggle-find-housing/>

SUBPOPULATIONS: MENTALLY ILL

With the exception of 2010, the PIT counts conducted by the Joplin CoC have identified only 10 to 15 homeless reporting a mental illness. In 2010 the number jumped from 15 to 69. In 2011, the total returned to its former level.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

This suggests there may be some sort of anomaly that would explain such a dramatic and uncharacteristic increase: for example, the inclusion of a mental health facility that participated in the PIT count only in 2010.

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

The pattern with respect to seniors living in the Joplin CoC service area is similar to that for other CoCs. While present among homeless, seniors do not account for a large percentage of the population tallied.

Table JOPLIN.2

Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2008-09 to 2010-11
Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties Continuum of Care

	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2008-09	0%	0%	2%	2%		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	0%	0%	No Data	4%	0%	No Data
2010-11	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	2%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

The table below shows the numbers equivalent to the percentages in the table above for seniors without family. While the percentages are small, the numbers are sufficiently high to suggest that in some populations, seniors faced with a lack of adequate housing is a reality.

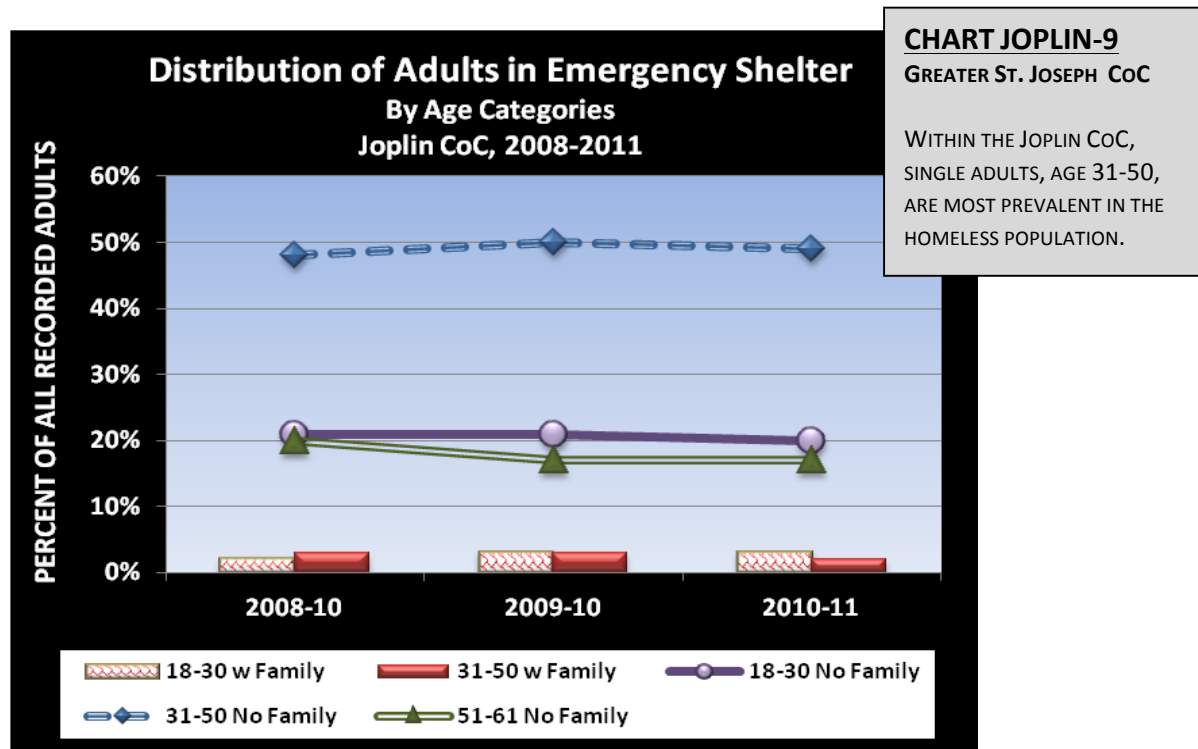
Table JOPLIN.3

Number of Seniors in Homeless Shelter, Without Families
2008-09 to 2010-11
Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties Continuum of Care

	Number of Individual Seniors (no family)		
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	
2008-09	16	2	
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	31	0	No Data
2010-11	26	0	1

Source: See Table JOPLIN.2 above.

With respect to younger adults in emergency shelter, Joplin follows the pattern of most other CoCs. The highest percentages among the age groups recorded from 2008 to 2011 are among single individuals, with close to 90 percent of persons between the ages of 18 and 61 in emergency shelter without family. (See Chart JOPLIN-9 below.)



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

Typically, for all CoCs the count for single individuals is higher than that for family members. But in Joplin, the percentage difference is somewhat larger.

This may be the reason that the count for children (i.e., age 17 and younger) in Joplin CoC emergency shelters was only a small minority of the total population. Even the addition of “children” recorded as living independently (i.e., without families) in emergency shelters does not significantly raise the overall percentage for persons under 18. This is evident in Chart JOPLIN-10.

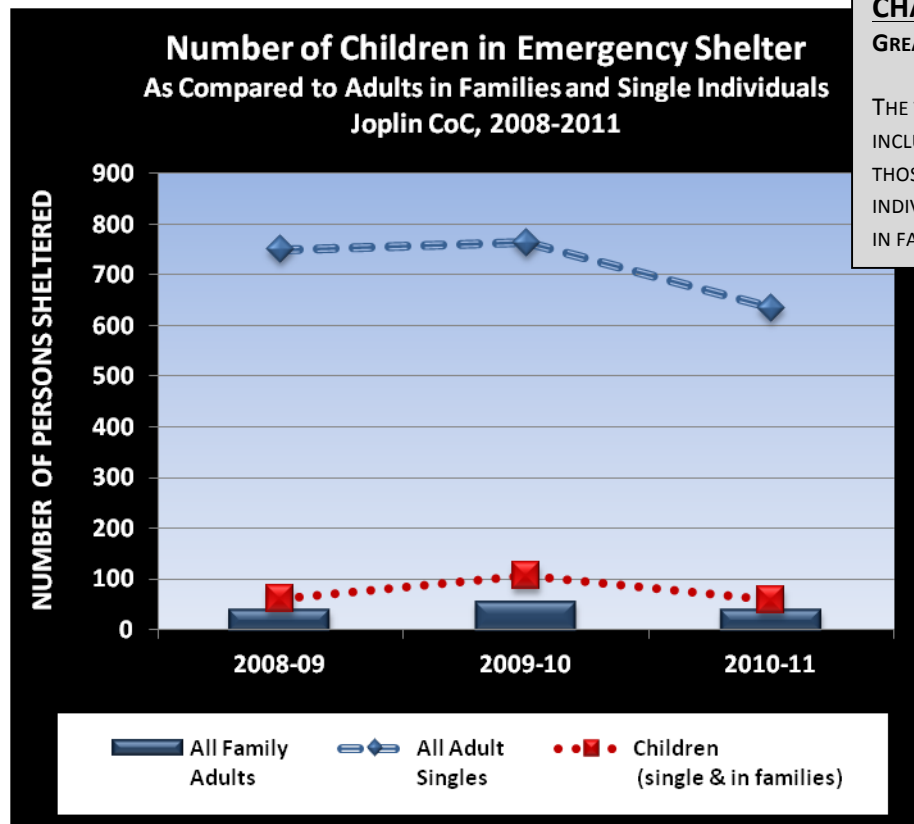


CHART JOPLIN-10
GREATER ST. JOSEPH CoC

THE TOTALS FOR CHILDREN INCLUDE ALL CHILDREN: BOTH THOSE LIVING AS SINGLE INDIVIDUALS AND THOSE LIVING IN FAMILIES.

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

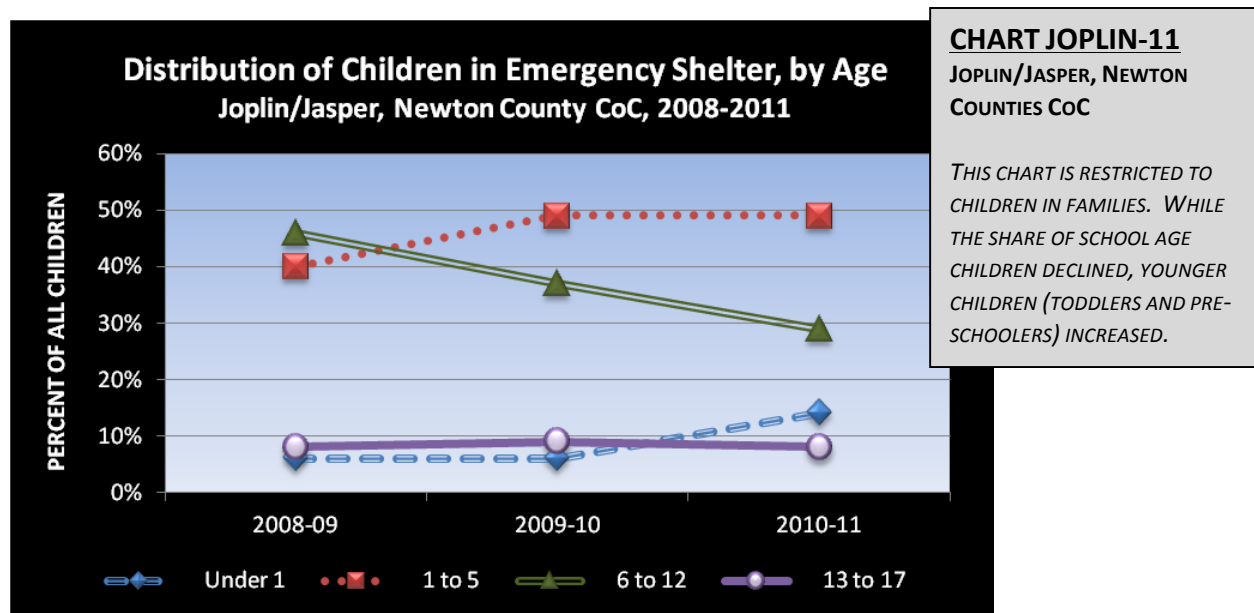
This raises an additional issue, however. Exhibit 3.1 in the AHAR for each CoC provides an option to tally the number of sheltered children in the “Individuals in Emergency Shelters” category. (Independent children are also present in transitional housing.) The numbers for Joplin CoC are provided in Table JOPLIN.4, by housing type and year.

Table JOPLIN.4*
Children Counted as Homeless Individuals (Without Family), with Percents [Estimated] by Housing Type and Age
Joplin/Newton, Jasper Counties CoC, 2008-11

	Emergency Shelter*				Transitional Housing*				Permanent Supportive Housing			
AGES	Under 1	1-5	6-12	13-17	Under 1	1-5	6-12	13-17	Under 1	1-5	6-12	13-17
2008-09	26				13							
Percents	Estimate 6 or 7 children per age group				26%	26%	39%	13%				
2009-10	18				12				0			
Percents	50%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%	58%	0%				
2010-11	8				28				0			
Percents	0%	0%	100%	0%	14%	41%	27%	14%				

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

Without additional data, it's not clear how these numbers coincide with the PIT counts for unaccompanied youth, or if these are extrapolated numbers based on HUD calculations and interpretations. The PIT counts conducted during the 5-year period identified only 2 unaccompanied youth: 1 at the 2009 count and 1 at the 2011 count.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

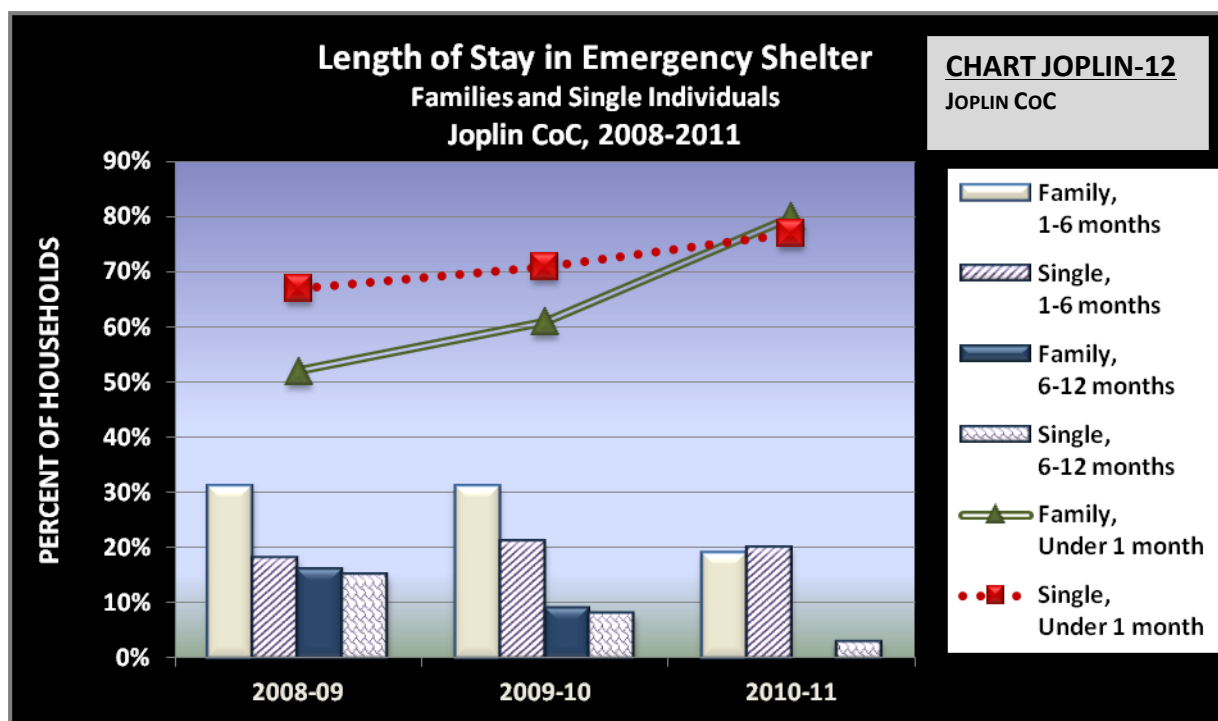
The preponderance of children in families are between the ages of 1 and 12. The proportion of younger children has increased since 2008-09, however. As of the 2010-11 AHAR period, 50 percent of the Joplin CoC's homeless children were in the 1-to-5 age group.

LENGTH OF STAY

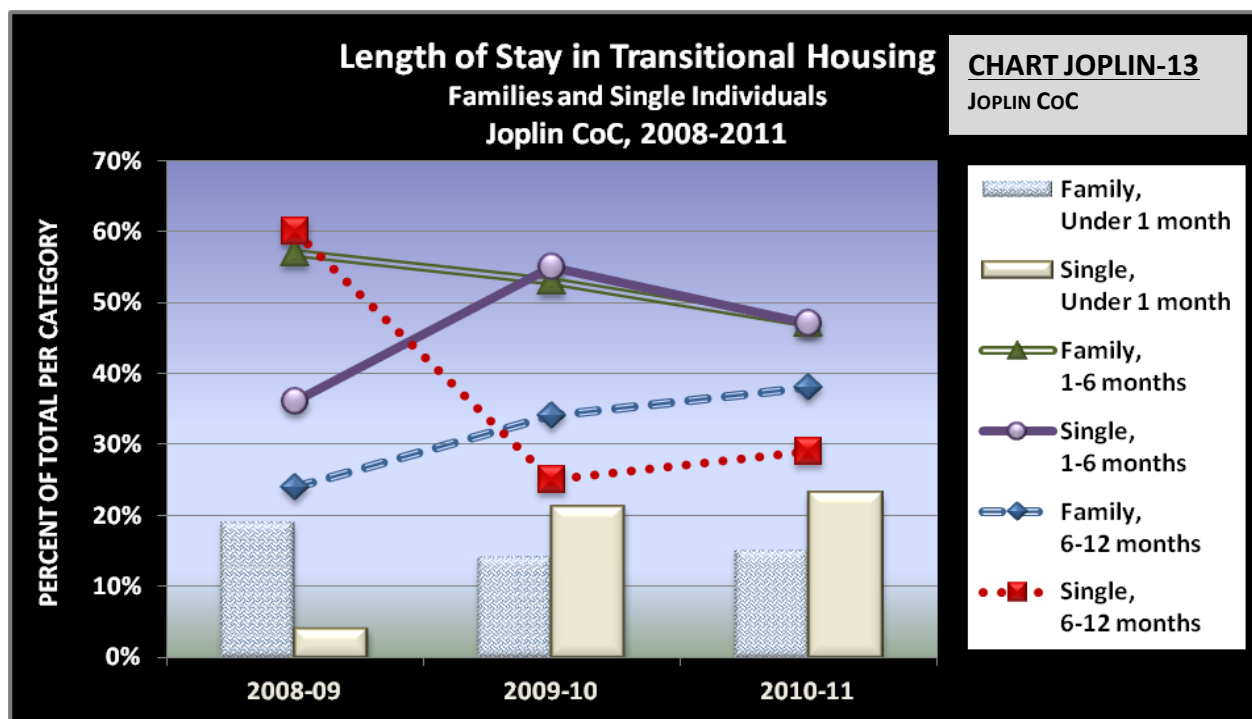
Among those served by the Joplin CoC agencies, both families and individuals served by Joplin CoC agencies have moved toward more short-term stays in emergency shelter. Chart JOPLIN-12 illustrates these tendencies. This chart consolidates AHAR period length categories into broader groupings to highlight patterns of behavior.

In the 2008-09 period, slightly more than 50 percent of persons in families and close to 70 percent of single individuals left emergency shelter before the end of a month. In 2010-11, the percentage for both groups was close to 80 percent. The final count for the latter period was in July 2011, so the percentages would have been somewhat affected by the surge of homeless and reduction in housing resulting from the tornado.

Not shown is the length of stay for permanent supportive housing. The 3 AHARs from which the Joplin data was taken had PSH records for 2010-11 only. What was compiled from this year indicates that homeless had longer stays.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

Of families in permanent supportive housing in 2010-11, 92 percent remained in their homes 9 to 12 months. For single individuals, the percentage was 79 percent. Comparing these statistics with those for emergency shelter may not be particularly useful. Since permanent supportive housing is intended to stabilize individuals and families, by its very nature long-term residence would be the norm.

Data provided in the AHARs for Joplin CoC transitional housing is more complete and consequently more comparable to length of stay in emergency shelters. Although it too is intended to stabilize households and can involve long-term leases or contracts, transitional housing may also impose rules of conduct: for example, with regard to maintaining a housing unit in good condition, behavior of residents and payment of utilities. If these rules aren't followed, a resident can be asked to leave; or a resident may leave of their own volition. In some instances, persons move out and return to emergency shelters.

As JOPLIN-13 shows, in contrast to emergency shelter length of stay in transitional housing tends to be longer. In 2008-09, 96 percent of single individuals remained in transitional housing from 1 to 12 months. This was true for 81 percent of persons in families. In 2010 to 2011 85 percent of persons in families and 76 percent of singles stayed over 1 month.

Table JOPLIN.5 below provides additional details.

Table JOPLIN.5
Length of Stay in Transitional Housing
Joplin/Newton, Jasper Counties CoC, 2008-11

	1 week or less		1 week to 1 month		1 to 6 months		6 to 12 months	
	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single	Family	Single
2008-09	8%	1%	11%	3%	57%	36%	24%	60%
2009-10	6%	5%	8%	16%	53%	55%	34%	25%
2010-11	5%	7%	10%	16%	47%	47%	38%	29%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, [HTTP://WWW.HUDHDX.INFO](http://www.hudhdx.info) at various times, March – June, 2013

DOUBLED UP

In the Joplin CoC, as in many other CoCs, patterns of intake into emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are different depending on the type of household.

Observations on Emergency Shelter Data:

- **RELiance ON FAMILY/FRIENDS:** Based on AHAR data, the percentages for previous night living arrangements indicate that entry into emergency shelters from a residence with family or friends was fairly prevalent among Joplin CoC's homeless. Between 2008-09 and 2010-11, this was true for 26 to 44 percent of persons in families. For individuals without families, the range was even wider: from 28 to 62 percent. The pattern intensified in the 2010-11 period, which is when the data stood at the end-point of each range. This would make the data results coterminous with the aftermath of the Joplin tornado.
- **EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL CRISES:** In the first 2 years of the period (2008-09 and 2009-10), a high percentage of families and to a lesser extent individuals, entered emergency shelter having previously resided in a rented housing unit. This suggests the abandonment of a home that was previously somewhat stable, a step that could result from an inability to keep up with rent or utilities.

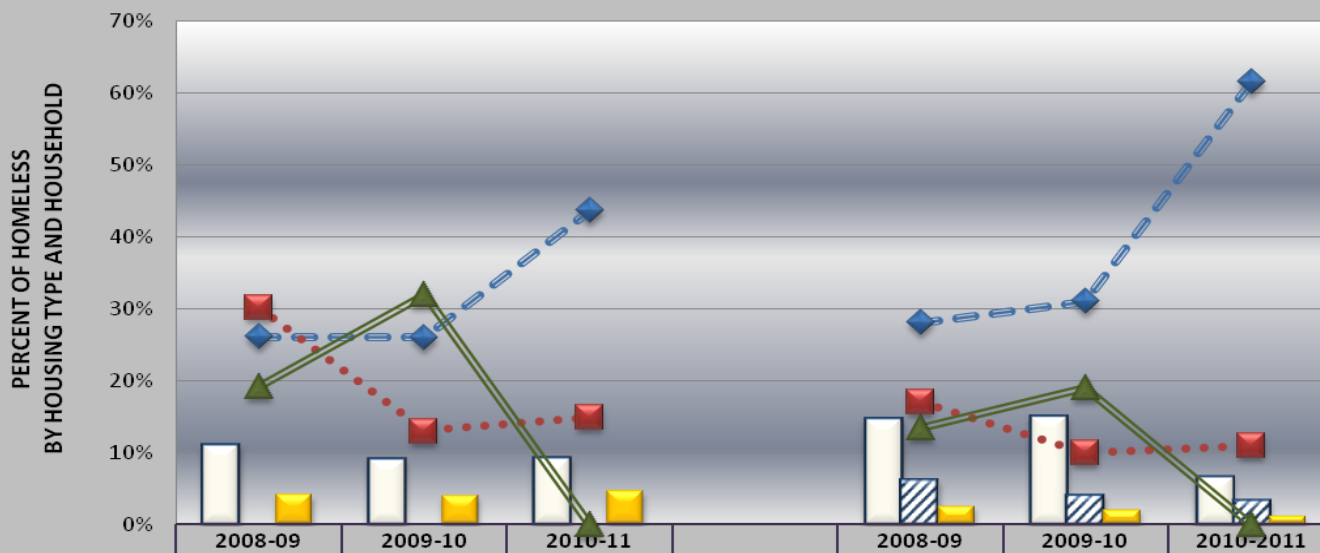
Emergency Shelter

Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry Joplin CoC, 2008-2011

CHART JOPLIN-14

JOPLIN CoC

PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS (WITHOUT FAMILIES) WERE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS PRIOR TO ENTERING AN EMERGENCY SHELTER.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES			INDIVIDUALS (NO FAMILY)		
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	11%	9%	9%	15%	15%	7%
JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	3%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TX CENTER OR DETOX	4%	4%	5%	2%	2%	1%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	26%	26%	44%	28%	31%	62%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	30%	13%	15%	17%	10%	11%
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	19%	32%	0%	13%	19%	0%

Homeless Totals (basis for percentages)	90 (24)	141	96 (12)		776 (140)	783	642 (58)
PERCENTAGES OF "UNKNOWN"	27%	2%	13%		18%	4%	9%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	0%	4%	15%		2%	3%	3%
Psychiatric facility	0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	0%
Transitional housing	0%	2%	9%		2%	4%	7%
Owned Housing Unit	4%	4%	0%		4%	2%	0%

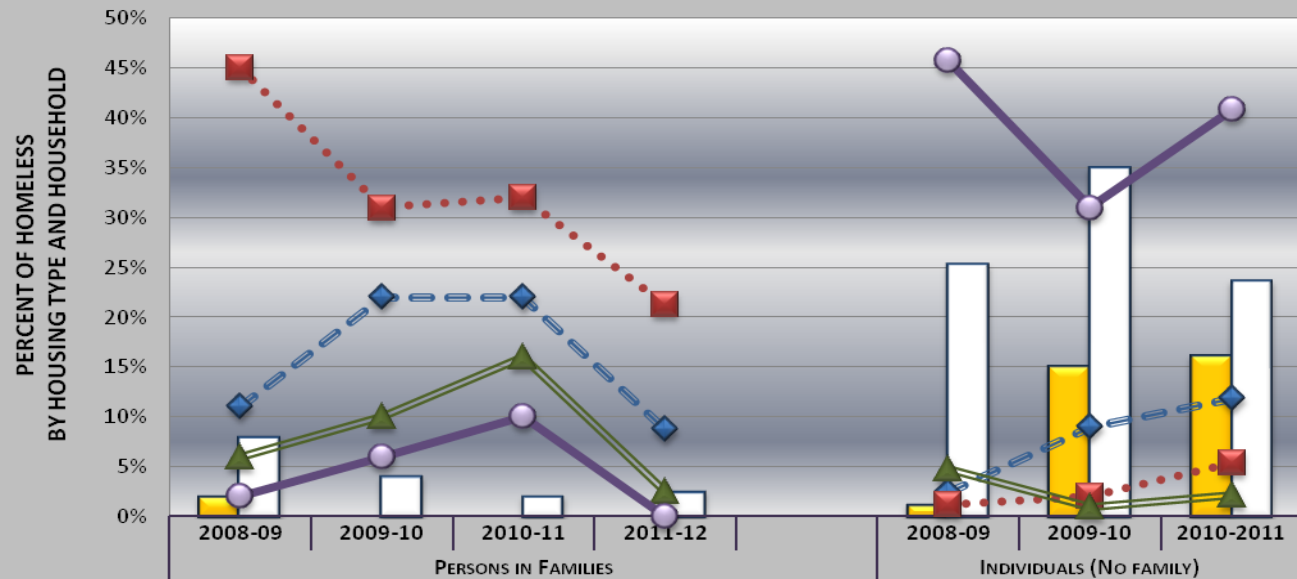
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry
Joplin CoC, 2008-2011

CHART JOPLIN-15

JOPLIN CoC

FOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, THEIR PRIOR - NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENT WAS TYPICALLY AN EMERGENCY SHELTER. INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT FAMILIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE LEFT A PREVIOUS TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SITUATION.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES				INDIVIDUALS (NO FAMILY)		
JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	15%	16%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TX CENTER OR DETOX	8%	4%	2%	3%	25%	35%	24%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	11%	22%	22%	9%	2%	9%	12%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	45%	31%	32%	21%	1%	2%	5%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	6%	10%	16%	3%	5%	1%	2%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2%	6%	10%	0%	46%	31%	41%
Homeless Totals (basis for percentages)	135	169	165 (12)	80	171 (29)	342	382 (27)
PERCENTAGES OF "UNKNOWN"	0%	4%	10%	0%	17%	4%	7%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	9%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rented Housing Unit	6%	6%	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%
Permanent Housing Unit	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Owned Housing Unit	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other	8%	6%	6%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

- **TRANSFER FROM A PREVIOUS EMERGENCY SHELTER:** In the first year (2008-09), 30 percent of persons in families entered into an emergency shelter after having spent the preceding night in another shelter. There were similar tendencies among individuals without families, but the frequency was much lower.
- **UNSAFE HOUSING:** With regard to data on individuals without family, the records indicate that up to 15 percent reported spending the preceding night in a place unfit for human habitation. In 2009-10 this would be equivalent to 117 persons.
- **JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION:** Incarcerated situations as the previous night's living arrangement are only recorded for individuals without families and at low percentages.

Observations on Transitional Housing Data:

- **TRANSITION FROM EMERGENCY SHELTER:** Families entering transitional housing were most likely to spend the preceding night in an emergency shelter.
- **RELIANCE ON FAMILY/FRIENDS:** With regard to staying with family/friends prior to entering transitional housing, AHAR data recorded higher percentages for persons in families than for individuals without families. The likelihood that families spent the preceding night in a doubled-up situation was much lower, however, than for emergency shelter intake.
- **TRANSFER FROM A PREVIOUS TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** Individuals without families leaving one transitional housing situation for another was frequently recorded in the data. The frequency in 2008-09 was 46 percent; in 2010-2011 it was 41 percent.
- **SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX:** AHAR records show individuals without families as also frequently residing in a substance abuse treatment or detox center prior to entering transitional housing. In 2009-10, the frequency was high, at over one-third (35 percent) of the population with records. Entering transitional housing is often the next step for someone exiting treatment. It was recorded at a much lower rate for persons in families.
- **JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION:** Similar to substance abuse treatment, the transition from an incarcerated situation to transitional housing is appropriate. It applied most often to individuals without families. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, roughly 15 percent of this group were incarcerated prior to entering transitional housing. This pattern was rarely recorded for persons in families.

Greater Springfield Continuum of Care

OVERVIEW

It's worth noting that Springfield hosts an annual blues festival that highlights the issue of homelessness.²⁷ It's presently in its third year.²⁸

This high-profile event aligns with a strategy somewhat similar to that undertaken by Joplin with its Homelessness Committee. In November 2009, the Springfield community formed a task force on homelessness. The initial impetus was "the number of pregnant women on waiting lists at the Missouri Hotel [a shelter] and families living in cars and tents" within the city limits.²⁹ The group also expressed concern about chronic homelessness and the number of children among the homeless population.

In contrast to Joplin, however, the Springfield effort was broader in scale, involved more community resources and appears to have worked in tandem with the Greater Springfield CoC. For example, the task force incorporated aspects of the CoC's 10-year plan to end homelessness into its objectives.

**Total Homeless with Sheltered and Unsheltered
Springfield CoC, 2007 - 2012**

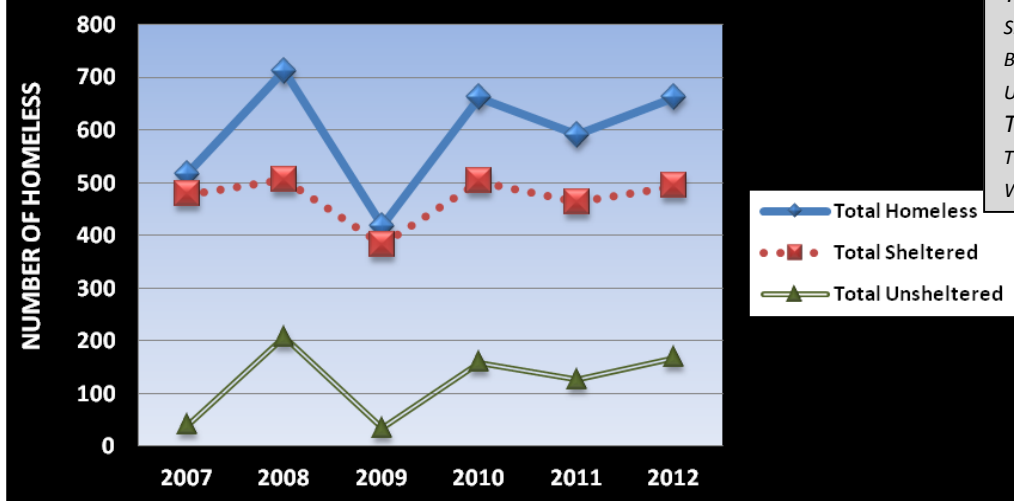


CHART SPR-1
GREATER SPRINGFIELD CoC

THE PIT COUNT FOR 2009 SHOWS A SHARP DECLINE IN BOTH SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS. THIS IS THE SAME YEAR THAT THE HOMELESS TASK FORCE WAS LAUNCHED.

Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

²⁷ Details at festival home page, <http://stompthebluesoutofhomelessness.com/>. Funds raised go to charities serving the homeless in Springfield.

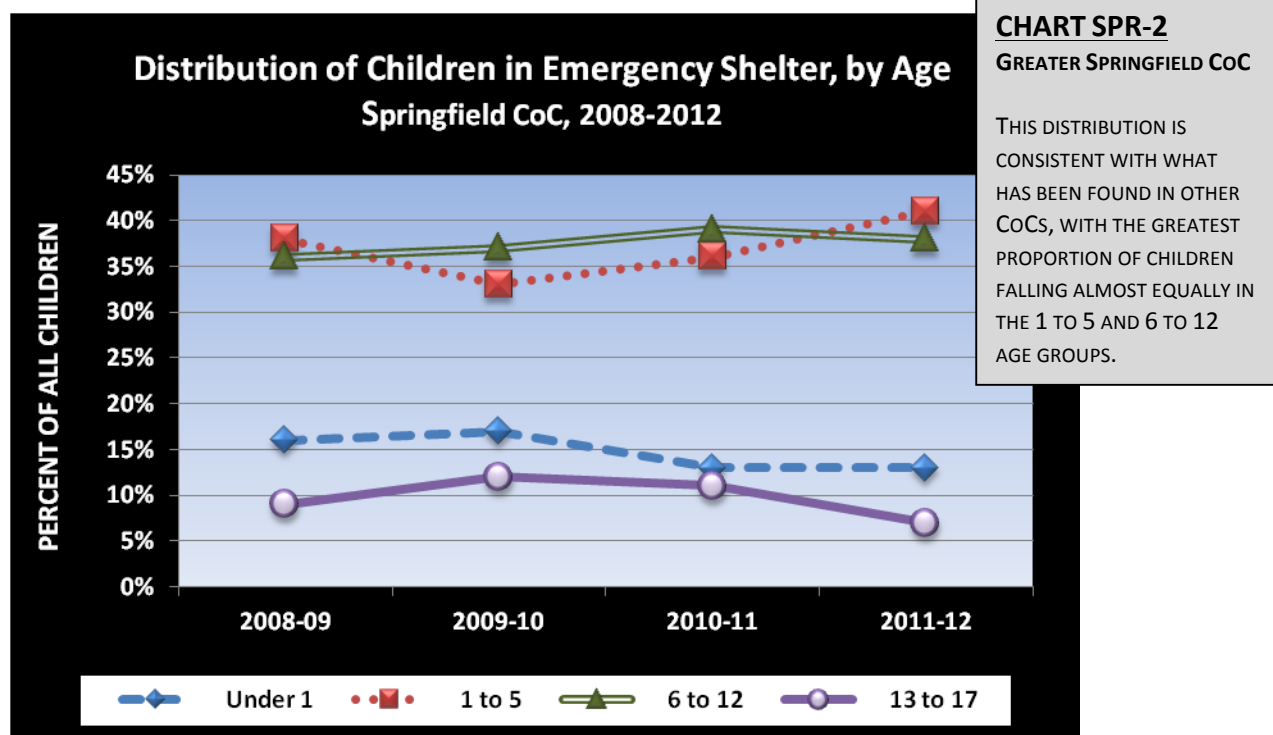
²⁸ Kevin Schwaller, "Blues Fest Takes Aim at Homelessness," OzarksFirst.com (May 21, 2011). Available at http://ozarksfirst.com/fulltext?nxd_id=459507&watch=1; accessed May 15, 2013.

²⁹ Homeless Task Force, "Homeless in Springfield & Greene County: A Status Report," December 2010, p. 3. Accessed online on May 15, 2013 at URL: http://thelibrary.org/matters/homeless/homeless_sgc.pdf.

In 2010 the Task Force produced a status report. In it, the leadership expressed the need for even greater coordination of disparate efforts: i.e., more than the Continuum of Care – with its voluntary participation – could provide.

Also, the task force recommended the opening of a permanent shelter. In December 2010, Springfield's shelters were open only under severe weather conditions and exclusively for sleeping. This, apparently, had been standard practice. From a review of recent news reports, plans for expansion of an existing shelter have been in place since 2011 (in response to the task force recommendation), but as of early this year, progress had stalled on issues related to financing.³⁰

One other feature of Springfield CoC's situation has to do with homelessness among youth. A documentary produced by young people – describing themselves as “peers” -- drew attention to the high numbers of homelessness among teenagers,³¹ as did a survey conducted with over 500 homeless youth.³²



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

³⁰ Sarah Okeson, “Springfield’s Homeless Look for Shelter from the Elements,” Springfield News-Leader, January 31, 2013. Available online at News-Leader.com. Accessed May 16, 2013.

http://www.news-leader.com/article/20130131/NEWS01/301310054/springfield-homeless-shelter-cold-weather?nclink_check=1

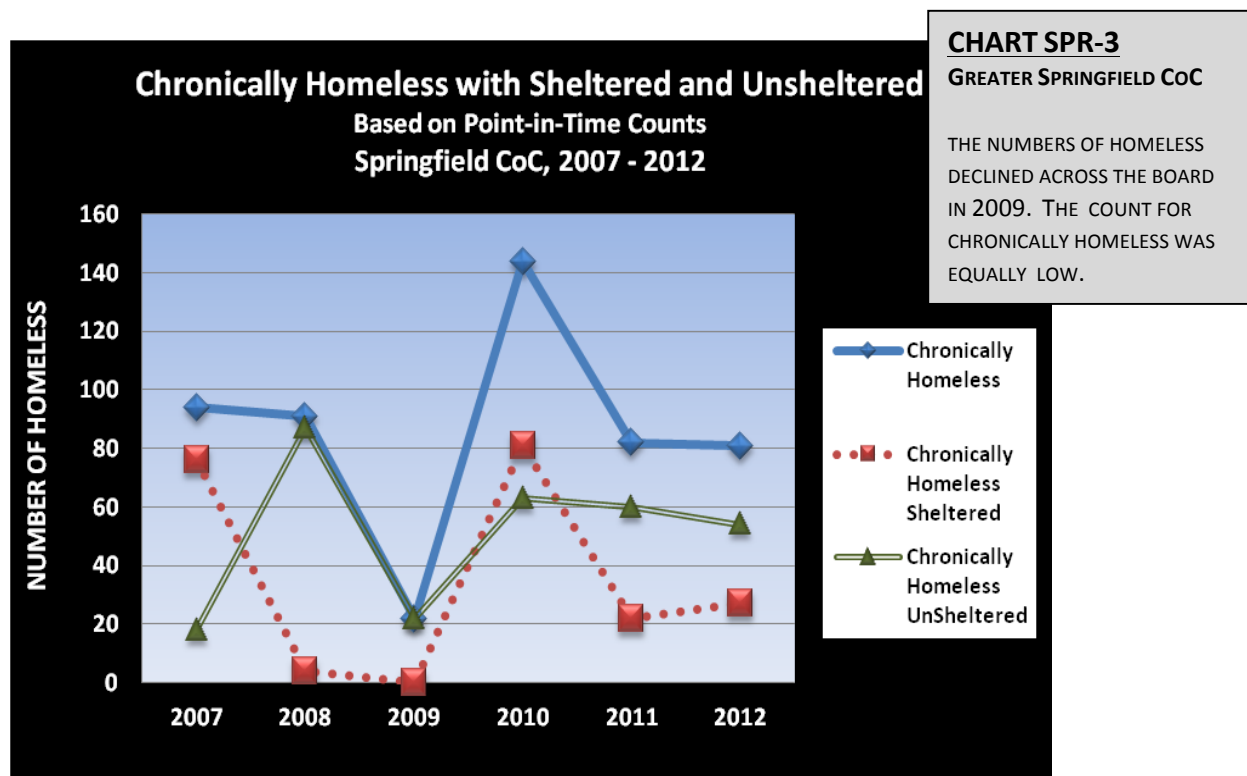
³¹ Ashley Reynolds, “Student Journalists Produce ‘Eye-opening’ Program about their Homeless Peers,” KY3 News (March 27, 2013). Accessed May 15, 2013 at http://articles.ky3.com/2013-03-27/homeless-teens_38078952.

³² Aaron Nolan “Survey Sheds Light on Springfield’s Homeless Youth,” OzarkFirst.com (November 5, 2012). Accessed May 15, 2013 at http://ozarksfirst.com/fulltext/?nxd_id=724602.

Despite these well-coordinated community efforts and innovative approaches, not all parties are in agreement as to how to integrate people in need of housing with current residents.³³ For example, homeless advocates and city government have clashed regarding the presence of homeless camps in residential areas.

SUBPOPULATIONS: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

Springfield's Homeless Task Force report mentions the chronically homeless as a subpopulation of particular concern. There are 2 separate sources to use in assessing the number receiving services who fit the definition of "chronically homeless."



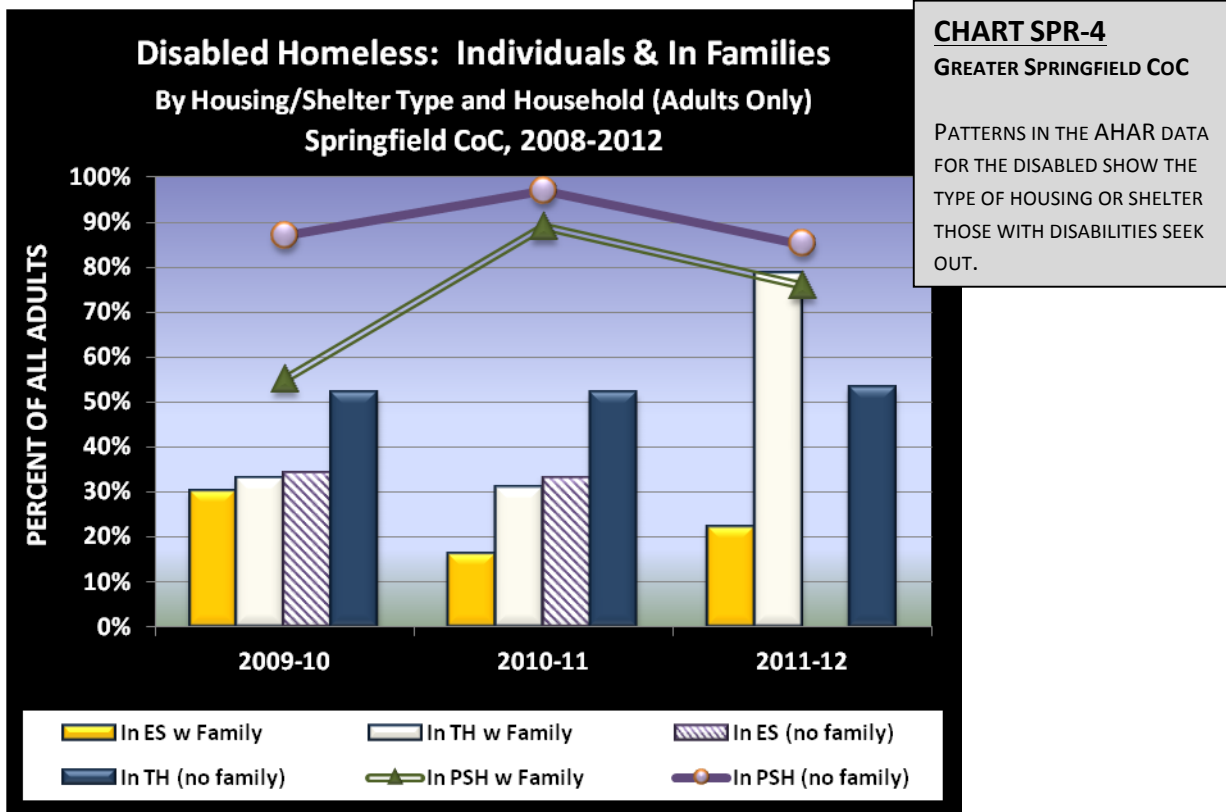
Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

One is the PIT count. The other is the AHAR: in Springfield's case, available for multiple years.

The PIT count gives evidence of a steep drop in overall total homelessness in 2009, as shown in Chart SPR-1. In line with this decrease (to slightly more than 400), a parallel reduction in numbers for the

³³ Jennifer Davidson "Homeless Pitch Tents in Central Springfield Parking Lot, Igniting Debate," KSMU.org, Ozarks Public Radio (November 10, 2011). Accessed online article May 16, 2013 at: <http://ksmu.org/article/homeless-pitch-tents-central-springfield-parking-lot-igniting-debate-0>.
Jess Rollins, "Agency Sides with Springfield Homeless Shelter: City of Springfield's Request that Pastor Lose his Deed is Rejected," Springfield News-Leader, April 6, 2012. Accessed online at News-Leader.org May 16, 2013, URL: <http://www.news-leader.com/article/20120407/NEWS01/304070021/Springfield-homeless-shelter-deed-Larry-Rice-New-Life-Health-and-Human-Services>

chronically homeless occurred, as displayed in Chart SPR-3. The count for this group decreased to approximately 20. In the following year, there was a resurgence in the numbers, however, and while the increase in the count for total homeless amounted to roughly 58 percent, the chronically homeless count jumped by 6 times its value in 2009 (to 140).



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

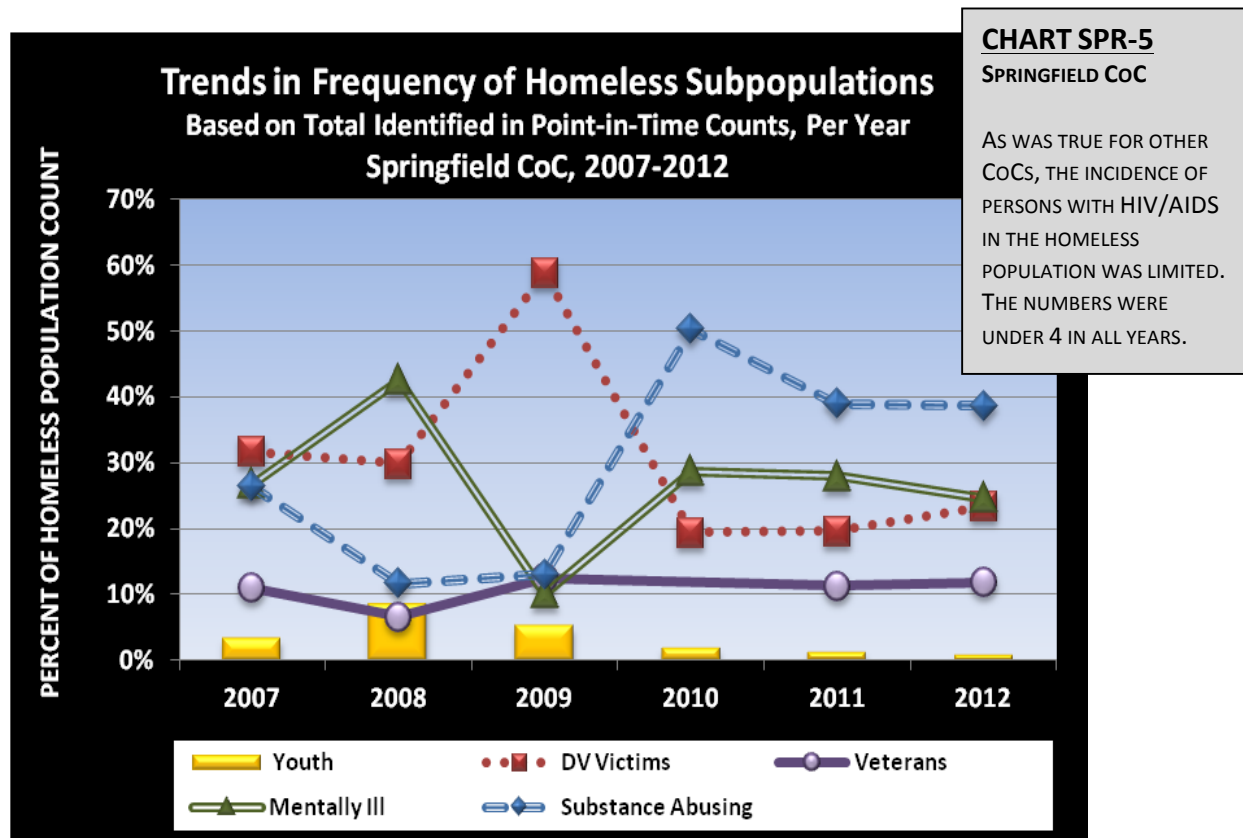
HUD extended its definition of “chronic homelessness” to encompass persons with disabilities. The AHAR data give some insight into this sub-category. Chart SPR-4 depicts the distribution of the disabled over 2 characteristics: (1) the household type and (2) the type of shelter or housing that CoC agencies provided assistance in obtaining.

As SPR-4 shows, the disabled account for between 85 and 95 percent of homeless individuals without families who have lived in Springfield CoC's permanent supportive housing. Persons in families have a slightly lower frequency as a percentage of the permanent supportive housing population, but the numbers for this group are in parallel with individuals in both 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Usage of emergency shelters has declined from 30 percent to approximately 20 percent, in favor of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. Given that most of the shelters in Springfield allow only night-time stays for sleeping purposes, the interest of homeless in obtaining more stable housing would be more acute than in other CoC communities.

SUBPOPULATIONS: OTHER GROUPINGS

Some meaningful trends are evident in Springfield CoC's 2007 to 2012 PIT subpopulation counts. The chart below (SPR-5) tracks the percentage of yearly subpopulation totals associated with each category over the survey period.



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

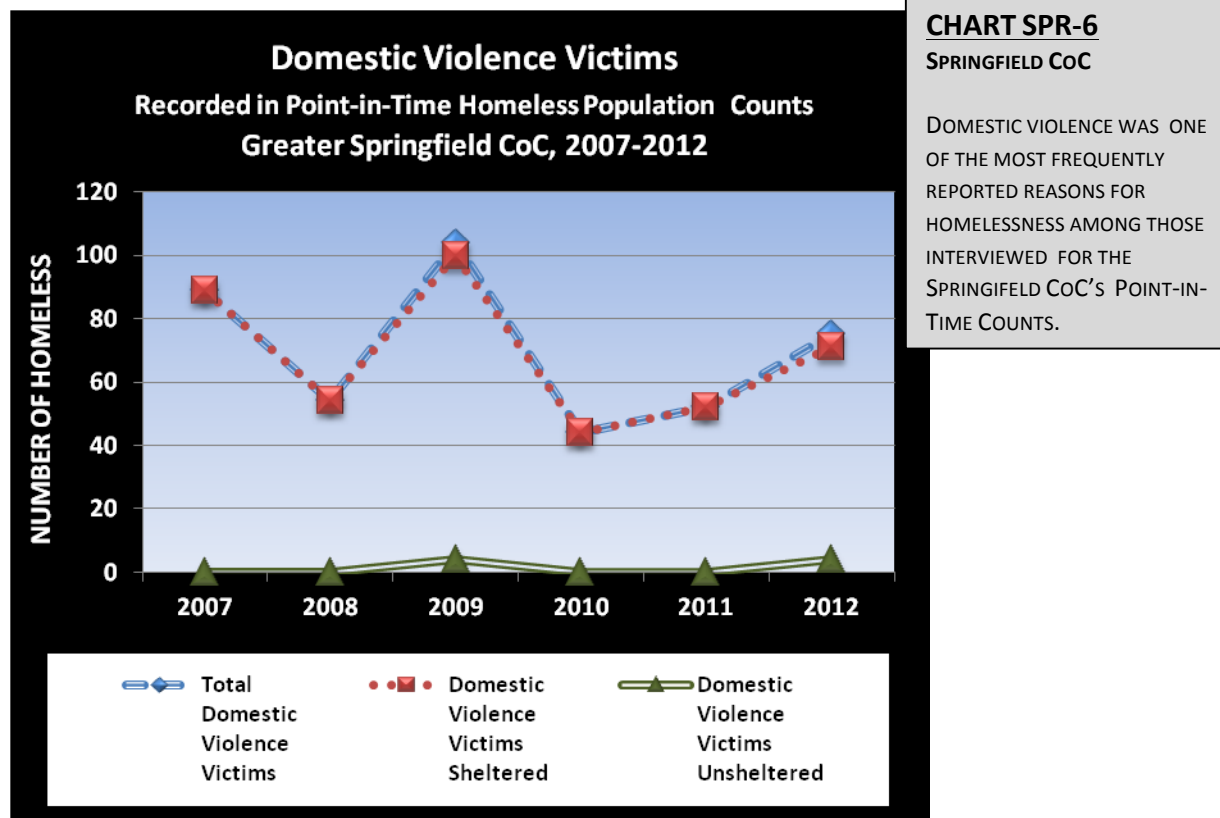
Homeless veterans consistently represented approximately 10 percent of the total for each year. The percentage for other groupings, however, varied a great deal from year to year, with none being the most predominant in all years.

- In 2007, groups categorized as domestic violence survivors, the mentally ill and persons dealing with substance abuse each represented close to 30 percent of the total.
- In 2008, persons abusing substances were less frequently represented in the count as compared to other groups. The number of domestic violence survivors remained largely unchanged, but records showed those with mental illnesses to be most frequent.
- In 2009, the population of domestic violence survivors became the most frequently recorded of all groups in this and in all other years, with nearly 60 percent of the population citing domestic abuse as a factor in their previous home life. This figure declined significantly in the following year.
- From 2010 to 2012, substance abuse became and remained the most prevalent of the subpopulations. Mental illness and domestic violence sank to between 20 and 30 percent.

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

Although Springfield CoC had no single category reported with greater frequency than the others across the period 2007 to 2012, the count for domestic violence survivors was among the highest.

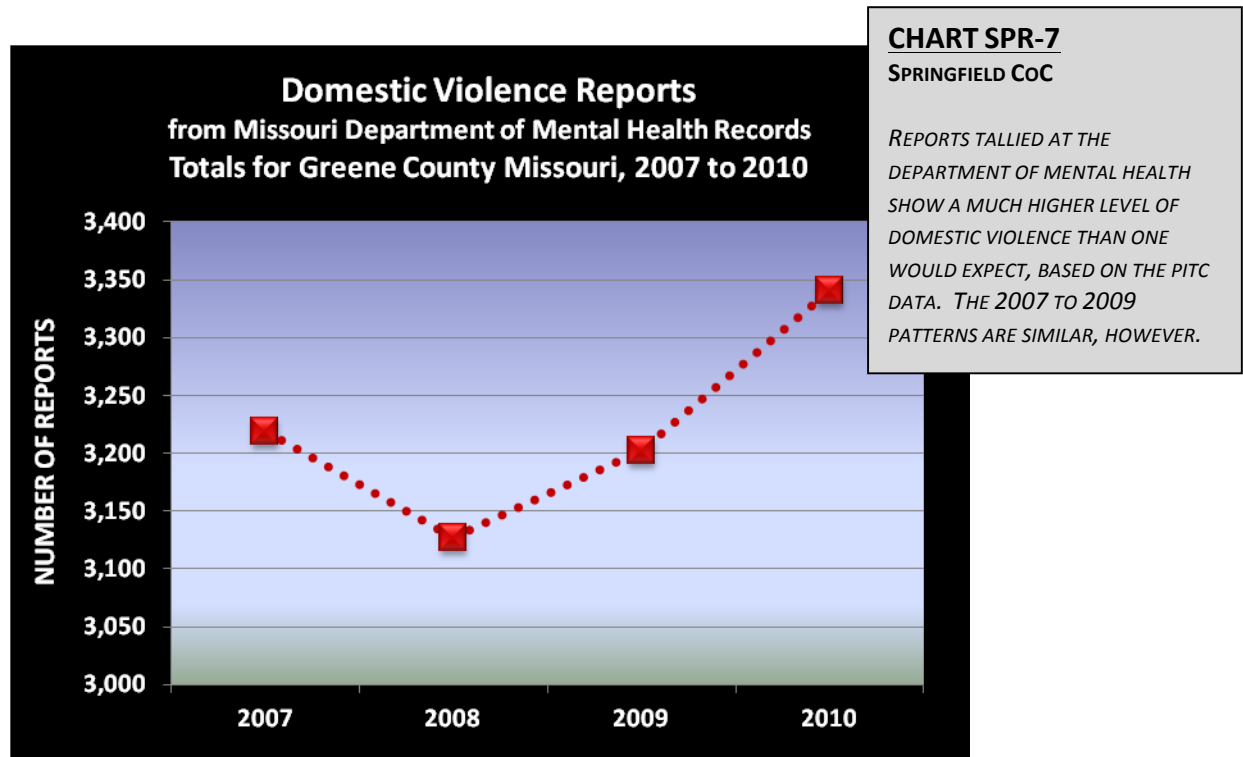
Between 2008 and 2009, the number of persons homeless because of domestic violence increased by nearly 95 percent for Springfield's women's shelters and other CoC agencies. In the next year, the number declined from the previous year's high by 136 percent, but it has risen – somewhat more gradually than in 2008 -- since that time.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

As Chart SPR-6 shows, very few domestic violence survivors went without shelter. Over the 5-year period, the PIT counts tallied 418 domestic violence survivors. Of this number, only 8 (approximately 2 percent) reported having no shelter at the PIT count.

These amounts may represent only a small portion of domestic violence survivors, however. The chart below (Chart SPR-7) shows data from the records of the Department of Mental Health for Greene County, Missouri.



Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, Missouri Behavioral Health Data for State Agency / DMH Status Reports. Accessed May 21, 2013. Available at: <http://dmh.mo.gov/seow/AGENCY/Default.aspx>

Reports of domestic violence may seem remote from the PIT count data. No one would argue there's a direct equivalence between those who call in a report of domestic violence and persons or families that are homeless as a result of untenable domestic situations. Still, the data present a picture of potential need. Based on information assembled by the advocacy organization, Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, the need is great and frequently unmet.³⁴

SUBPOPULATIONS: MENTALLY ILL

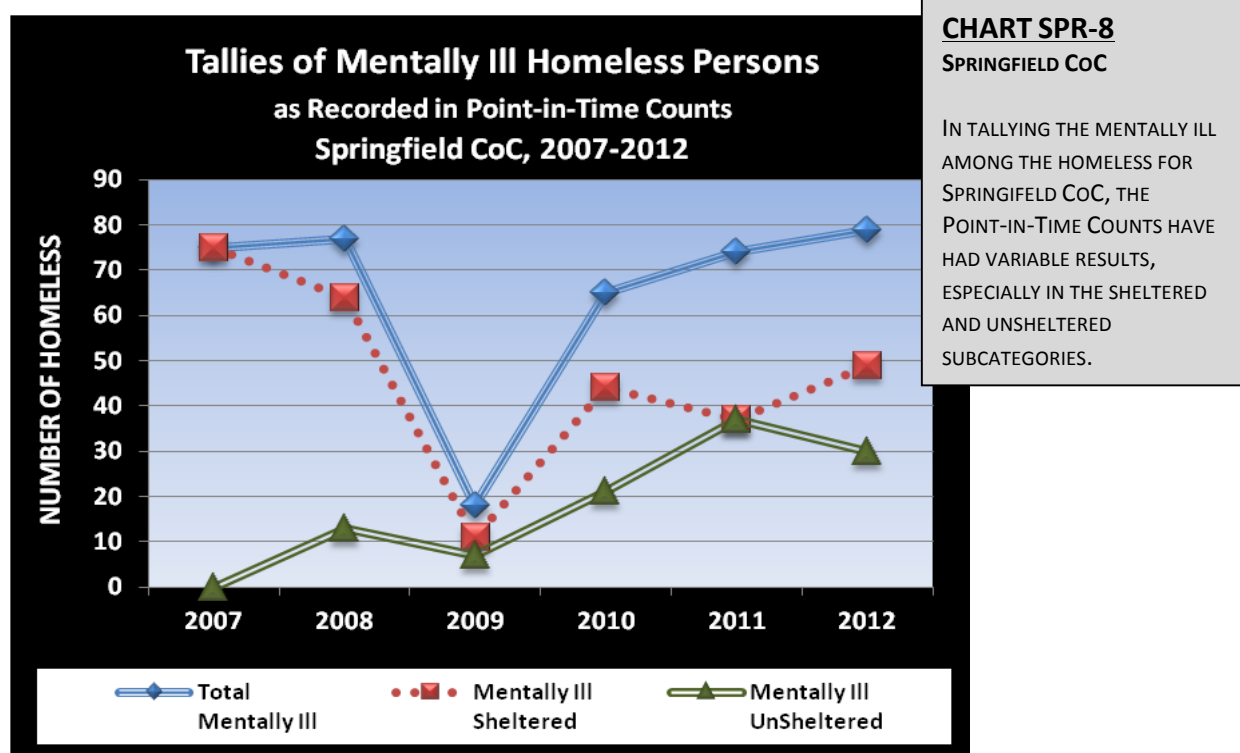
In 2008, the number of mentally ill served by CoC agencies declined from 42 to 10 percent of the total for all categories. In the following year the number climbed significantly (by 300 percent). This is a sizeable jump, although the total for mentally ill homeless didn't replicate its 2008 high until the 2012 count.

As with several other Springfield CoC subpopulations, the statistics for 2009 were generally low, with homeless reporting mental health issues numbering less than 20.

³⁴Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, "MCADSV Member Programs' 2012 Services Domestic Violence Statistics." Available at www.mocadsv.org. Accessed May 30, 2013.

While the number of sheltered in most cases exceeded the number of unsheltered, the data pictured in the chart below are much different from those pertaining to domestic violence survivors, with that group's consistently high percentages of persons housed.

At the outset of the economic downturn, despite the relatively high count for mentally ill, there were no unsheltered. As the problems with the economy continued, the count of unsheltered has risen. In 2011, this number had increased to the point where it stood in a 1-to-1 ratio to the sheltered.

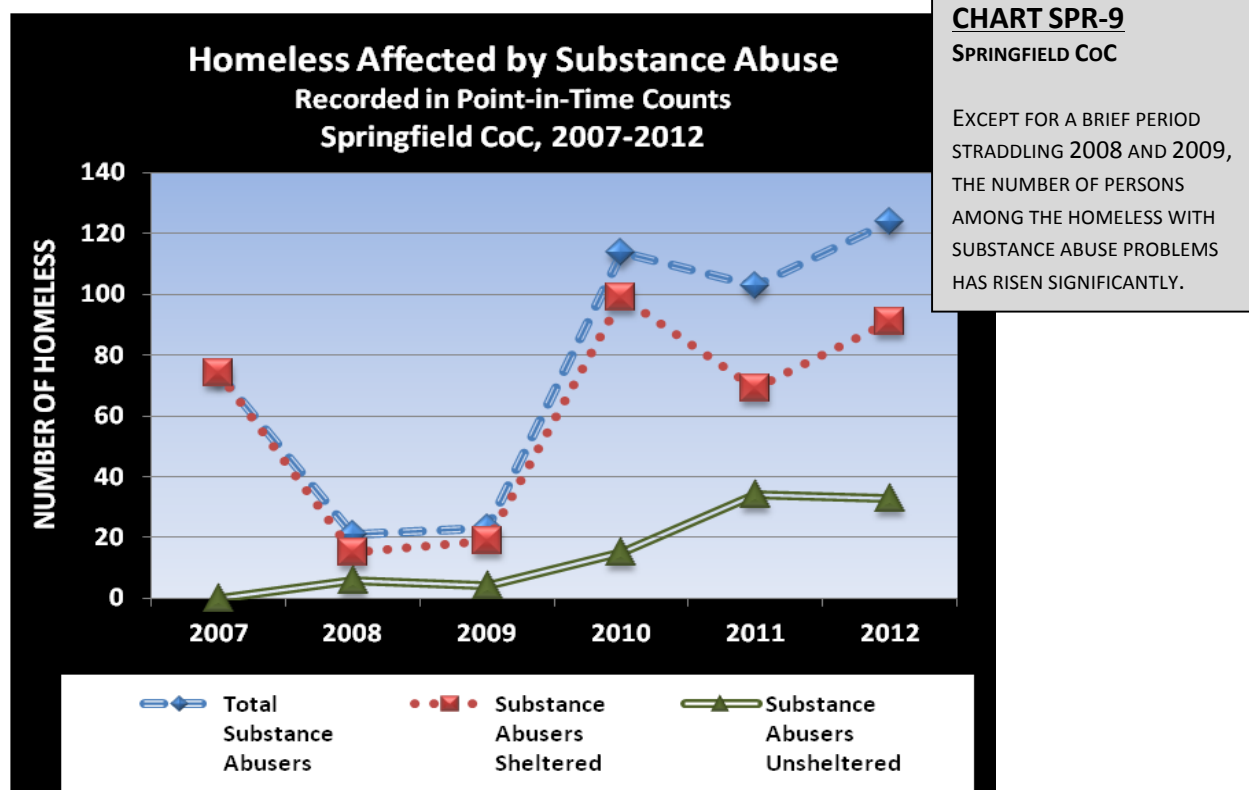


Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

SUBPOPULATIONS: PERSONS DEALING WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Between 2009 and 2010, the number of homeless persons who identified substance abuse as a factor leading to lack of housing rose from 13 percent of the total to 50 percent (an increase of nearly 400 percent) over the previous year. While there were fluctuations in the total as well as the subcategory numbers, the last tally (i.e., the 2012 PIT count) displayed in Chart SPR-9 was at its peak (slightly more than 120).

That jump is evident, as is illustrates that the 2010 amount sustains its position well above the 2007 level through 2011 and 2012.



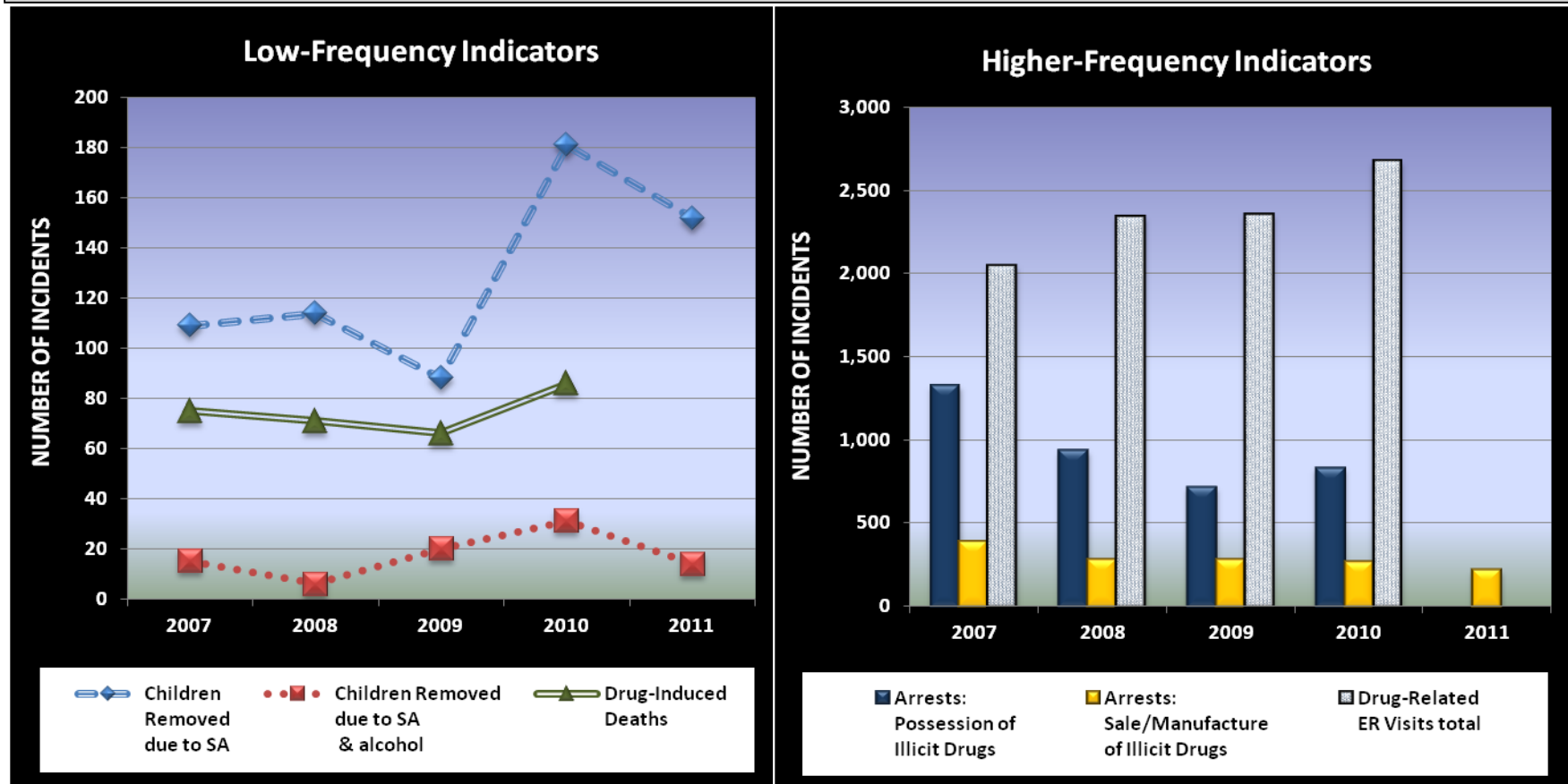
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

The number of sheltered has kept pace with the total, while the count for the unsheltered has grown to a number greater than 30.

Chart SPR-10 displays Department of Mental Health (DMH) statistics on trends in 6 substance abuse-related indicators for Greene County. There are some bases for comparison between these data and the PIT count:

- All of the DMH indicators rose between 2009-2010, with the exception of “Arrests for Sale / Manufacture of Illicit Drugs,” which declined by slightly more than 40 percent. While not all of the indicators had dramatic increases, the direction is comparable to the PIT count (total) for the same period.
- The sharpest increase in any indicator occurred in relation to “Children Removed due to SA [substance abuse].” (This is a paraphrase of the original indicator name: “Children removed from home due to parental substance abuse.”) Homelessness is frequently associated with substance abuse. If both are factors influencing a family’s safety, a decision by the Children’s Division to bring children into custody may result. If the numbers for the 2 DMH indicators dealing with substance abuse (drug use alone and drug use in conjunction with alcohol) are combined, the total for 2010 would be in excess of 200. This group alone could have supplied the 114 persons reporting substance abuse issues during the 2010 PIT count.

CHART SPR-10
Indicators of Substance Abuse Prevalence
Missouri Department of Mental Health Records
Greene County, Missouri, 2007-2011

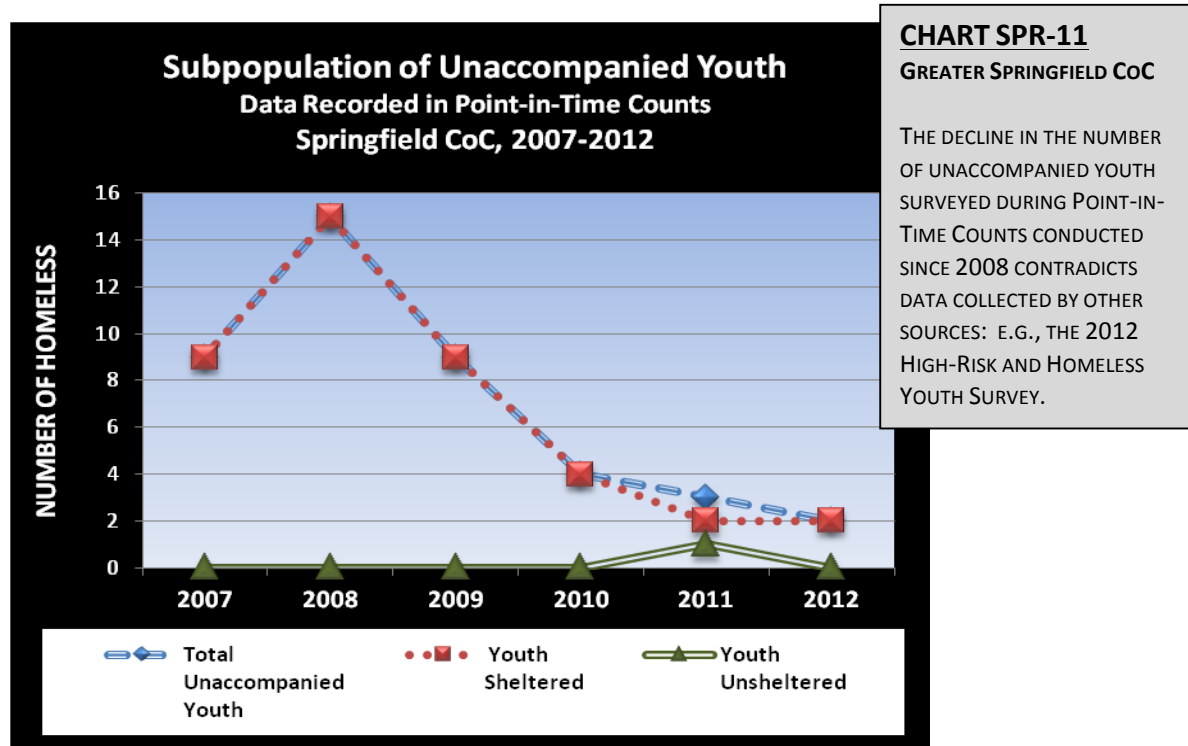


Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, Missouri Behavioral Health Data for State Agency / DMH Status Reports. Accessed May 21, 2013. Available at: <http://dmh.mo.gov/seow/AGENCY/Default.aspx>

**NOTE: "SA" refers to Substance Abuse

SUBPOPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

The PIT Counts conducted in the Springfield CoC service area indicate that the number of unaccompanied youth has been tapering off since its peak in 2008. The chart below illustrates this trend.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

The Springfield CoC has given special attention to the problem of youth homelessness. The Housing Collaborative Continuum of Care Subcommittee has worked through its Homeless Youth Subcommittee (HYS) to collect more detailed data on youth facing, or with past experience of having faced, housing crises. By administering surveys over a period of approximately 1 month at agencies specializing in services to youth, HYS has obtained more in-depth data from a broader sample than is possible for the PIT counts.

During the most recent round of data collection, over 500 youth completed the “2012 High-Risk and Homeless Youth Survey.” (In 2009, the total surveyed was 456.) Of the youth completing the questionnaire, 63 percent had experienced some type of homelessness during their lives: either with family members or independently.³⁵ A sociology student from Missouri State University provided assistance with preparation of a report on the findings.³⁶

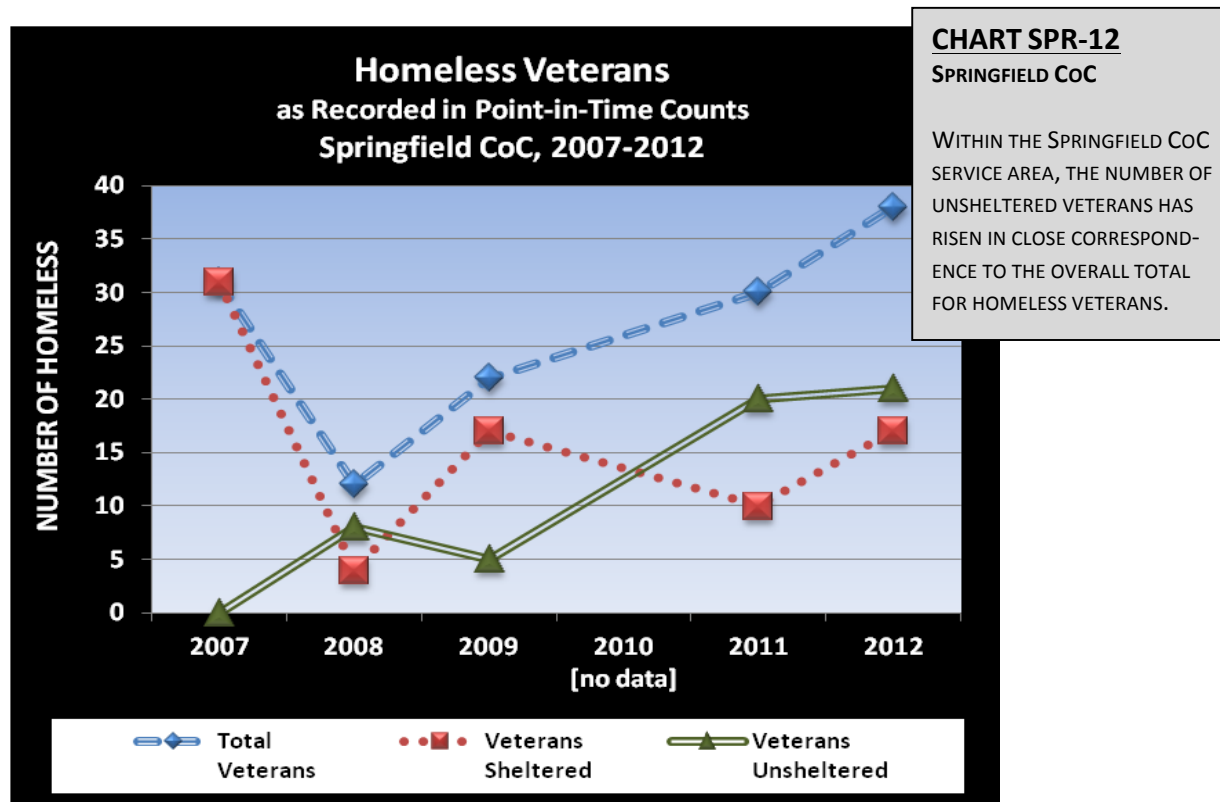
³⁵ Full report accessed May 21, 2013 at:

http://htvhomeless.weebly.com/uploads/9/7/4/0/9740264/hrhy_survey_report_final_11-02-2012.pdf.

³⁶ College of Humanities and Public Affairs, Missouri State University, “Sociology Students Engage in Community Research.” Fall 2012 Newsletter, Volume 15, Issue 2, p. 5. Accessed May 21, 2013 at the following URL: http://www.missouristate.edu/assets/chpa/CHPA_newsletter_FA2012.pdf.

SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

Efforts to house homeless veterans have generated controversy in Springfield. As mentioned earlier, homeless advocates and city government have not been able to reach agreement on where shelter and other housing facilities should be located; nor do the stakeholders have a clear picture what those facilities should be. The New Life Evangelistic Center (NLEC) had plans to open a Homeless Veterans Rescue Center in Springfield, but was unable to reach a compromise with city leadership.

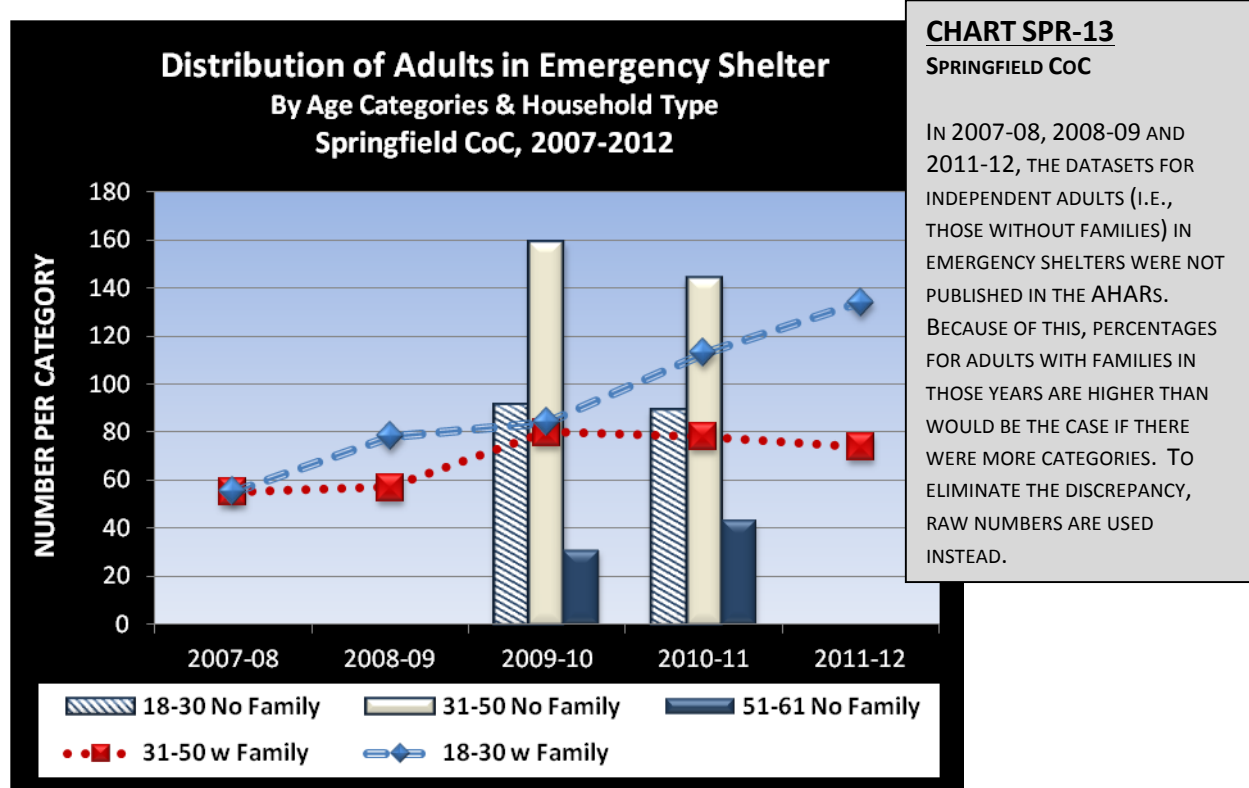


Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

It's difficult to say what impact the controversies regarding the use of buildings for shelters, operation of encampments and the location of camps has had on the data. Trends in the number of veterans housed indicate that unsheltered exceeded sheltered at the 2008, 2011 and 2012 PIT counts. In the other CoCs, the number of unsheltered is consistently lower or equal to the number of sheltered.

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

In 2011-12 data collected for the Springfield CoC during PIT counts indicated that some age groups for homeless adults with families had grown substantially. Between 2010-11 and the next year's count, the 18-30 group in particular had significantly increased in number.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

Charting raw totals for all adults in Springfield CoC's emergency shelters illustrates the growth in housing needs for young families (i.e., a head of household age 18-30). Based on data from AHARs for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12, this population increased by nearly 145 percent. In other categories over the same time period, there were only slight increases or declines.

The amount of missing data limits the degree to which this trend can be examined. For 3 time periods (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2011-12), no data were available on independent adults (i.e., adults without families) in emergency shelter. Since the chart relies on raw totals, instead of percentages, the addition of data for other categories has no effect on the pattern for young adults with children.

Homeless groups included few seniors. The CoC's records indicate that no seniors brought family with them into emergency shelters or other types of transitional or supportive housing. When they went into any Springfield CoC housing as homeless, they were alone without any family to support or be responsible for.

Table SPR.1 below suggests that even as individual homeless in need of shelter, seniors represented only a small percentage of the overall population receiving any type of housing assistance.

Table SPR.1

Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2007-08 to 2011-12
Springfield Continuum of Care

	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2007-08	0%	0%	No Data	No Data		
2008-09	0%	0%	No Data	No Data		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
2010-11	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%
2011-12	0%	0%	0%	No Data	2%	0%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

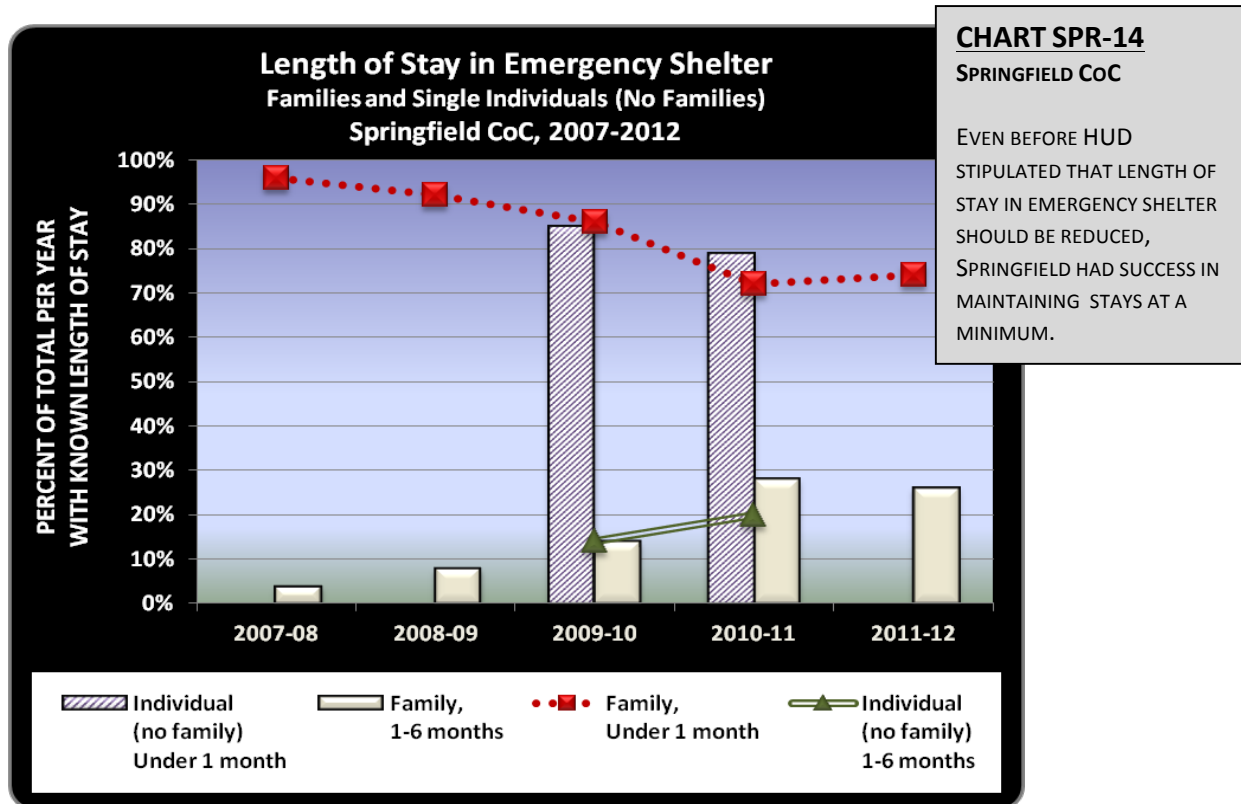
LENGTH OF STAY

Springfield CoC's agencies have one of the best records of adherence to HUD's objectives related to reduced length of stay.

In 2007-08, 96 percent of homeless families remained in emergency shelter no more than 4 weeks. In 2008-09, the percentage for this group was 92.

Since that time, the trend has shifted in a way that suggests a need for longer stays. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, roughly 30 percent of homeless families remained in emergency shelter for a longer period (1 to 6 months). This does not appear to have extended to even longer stays. In 2010-11 only 1 percent of families in emergency shelter were recorded as staying beyond 6 months. The same was true for individuals without families.³⁷

³⁷ For the 2012 AHAR, the categories for longer length of stay changed from 1 to 3 months; 3 to 6 months; and 6 to 12 months. The new categories are 1 to 3 months; more than 3 months, but less than a year; and one year or longer.



It's also true that the shelters located in Springfield have had a policy of limited access for homeless using their facilities. The shelters are open for sleeping only and only during inclement weather. This is primarily due to a lack of resources that would support a 24-hour operation such as the Salvation Army offers in other cities. This was one aspect of homeless services that Springfield's Homeless Task Force hoped the recommended shelter would address.

DOUBLED UP

The 2 pages that follow present charts illustrating data obtained from Springfield CoC AHARs related to the living arrangements of homeless preceding entry into shelter. The charts contrast families and single individuals, as well as emergency shelters and transitional housing. The patterns are similar in some respects to larger urban areas such as St. Louis City and St. Louis County:

FAMILIES

- Families entering emergency shelter were most likely to report they had been staying with family or friends. For St. Louis and St. Louis City, this was consistent across all periods for which data were available, but that was not the case for Springfield.

- In 2007-08 and 2008-09 the majority of families (60 to 65 percent) had been staying with relatives or friends.
 - Beginning in 2009-10, reliance on this source of shelter was curtailed by nearly half. The fact that a significant group came into emergency shelters from rental housing or hotels/motels they paid for themselves suggests economic stress may have been a factor.
 - In the next 2 periods, reliance on family and friends was more in evidence, but not at the previous level.
 - In all 5 years summarized in the chart, families that spent the prior night in a place not meant for human habitation ranged from 10 to over 15 percent.
- Families entering transitional housing tended to come from emergency shelter. Doubling up with family or friends was also cited, but at a much lower rate.
 - Fewer families reported spending the previous night in a place not meant for human habitation.
 - The same was true of hotels or motels.

INDIVIDUALS

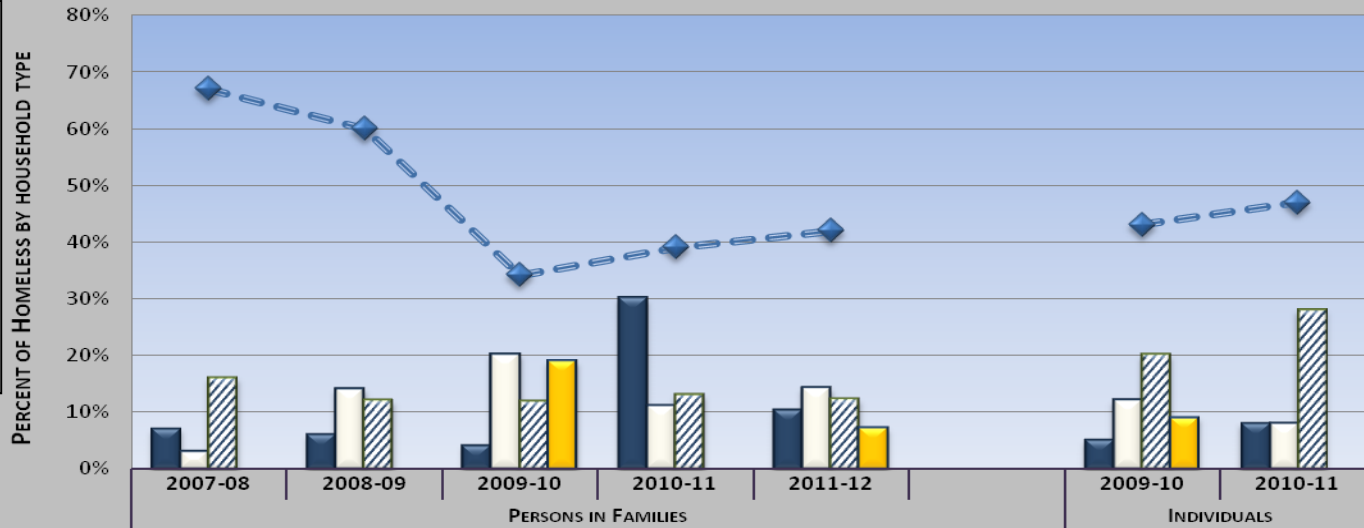
- Data on individuals coming into emergency shelter are more limited. Nonetheless, in the 2 years for which data could be accessed (2009-10 and 2010-12), a few patterns are evident:
 - In comparison to families, individuals more frequently (by roughly 5 to 10 percent) reported having spent the prior night in a place not meant for human habitation.
 - Individuals also stayed with family/friends. In the 2 years for which comparison is possible, the rate was slightly higher than was evident with families.
- In relation to transitional housing, the highest percentage of individuals came from emergency shelter. The percentage of individuals in transitional housing that spent the prior night in jail, prison or juvenile detention is also high and a sharp contrast to all groups in emergency shelter and to families in transitional housing.

Emergency Shelter Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry Springfield CoC, 2007-2012

CHART SPR-15

SPRINGFIELD CoC

BASED ON AHAR DATA, A DOUBLED UP SITUATION WAS FREQUENTLY THE LAST STOP FOR MANY HOMELESS BEFORE ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES					INDIVIDUALS	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	7%	6%	4%	30%	10%	5%	8%
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	3%	14%	20%	11%	14%	12%	8%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	16%	12%	12%	13%	12%	20%	28%
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	0%	0%	19%	0%	7%	9%	0%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	67%	60%	34%	39%	42%	43%	47%

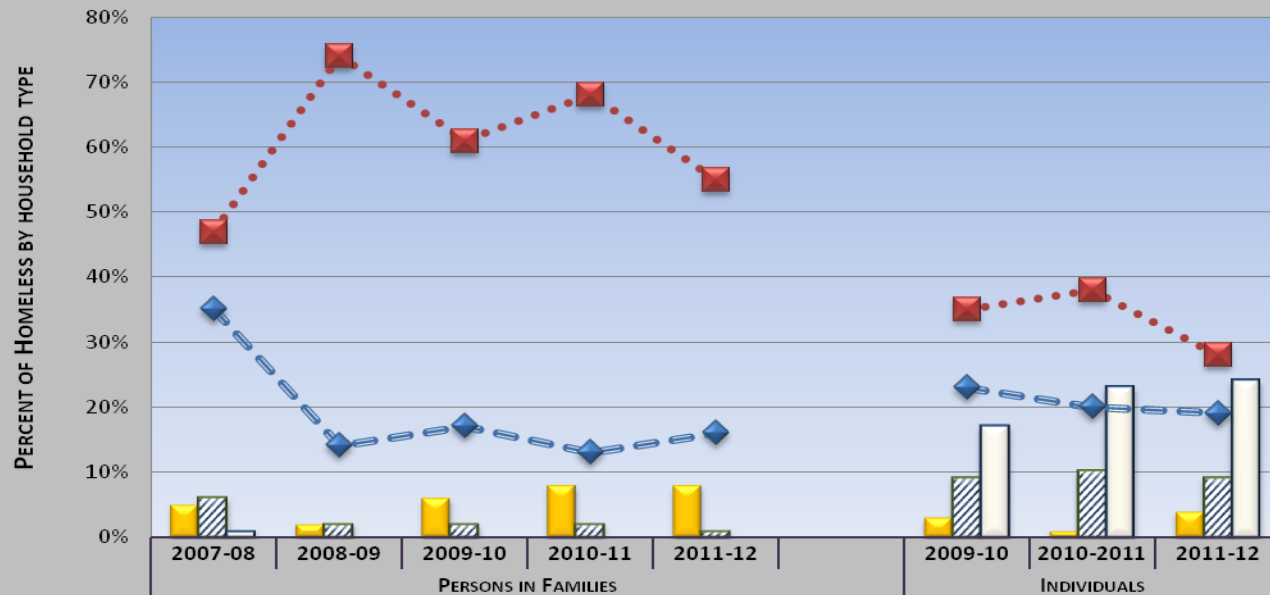
Homeless Totals	252	294	402	434	212		284	295
Transitional housing	7%	6%	3%	3%	1%		1%	2%
Substance abuse Tx Center	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%		2%	4%
Psychiatric Facility	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	1%
Jail/Prison/Juvenile Detention	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%		0%	0%
Owned housing unit	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%		0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%		4%	2%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

Transitional Housing **Prior Night Living Arrangements Most Frequently Reported at Entry** **Springfield CoC, 2007-2012**

CHART SPR-16
SPRINGFIELD CoC

ON THE NIGHT PRIOR TO ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING THE MAJORITY, OR A HIGH PERCENTAGE, OF FAMILIES WERE IN EMERGENCY SHELTER. THIS WAS ALSO TRUE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT FAMILIES, BUT TO A LESSER EXTENT.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES						INDIVIDUALS		
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	5%	2%	6%	8%	8%		3%	1%	4%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	6%	2%	2%	2%	1%		9%	10%	9%
JAIL/PRISON/JUVENILE DETENTION	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		17%	23%	24%
STAYING w FAMILY/FRIENDS	35%	14%	17%	13%	16%		23%	20%	19%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	47%	74%	61%	68%	55%		35%	38%	28%
Homeless Totals	475	432	386	434	154		382	369	328
Transitional Housing	2%	7%	3%	4%	2%		3%	2%	1%
Substance Abuse Treatment/Detox Center	4%	1%	1%	3%	3%		3%	2%	1%
Rented Housing Unit	0%	0%	8%	0%	11%		4%	0%	4%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	2%
Psychiatric Facility	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%
Other	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%		2%	2%	5%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level) for the Years 2008 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info> at various times, March – June, 2013

St. Charles Continuum of Care

OVERVIEW

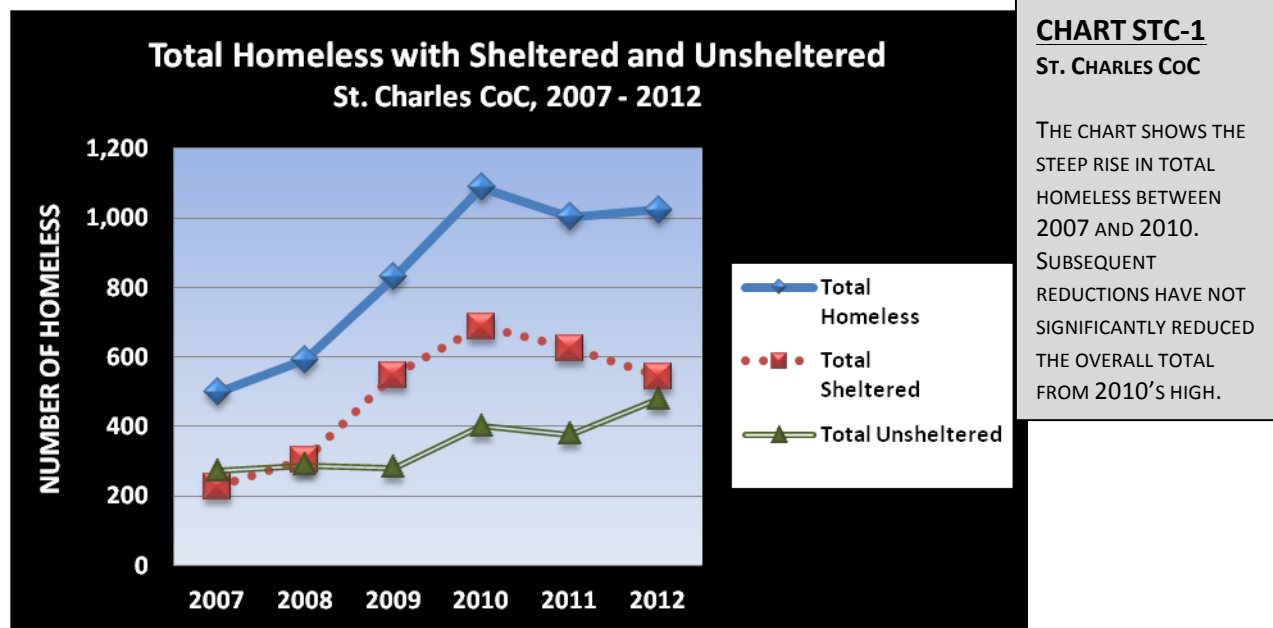
The Community Council of St. Charles County is the lead agency for the St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren Counties CoC. Two issues have been this agency's focus with regard to growth and development of the CoC:

1. Altering the perception of the tri-county area as a place where there is no problem with homelessness
2. Engagement of social service agencies in data collection and maintenance of records that would demonstrate need

Perception: St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties enjoy a reputation as:

- Suburban
- Wealthy or at the very least, well-to-do
- Dominated by acreages or new real estate developments suitable for middle to upper middle income residents
- Unlikely to have residents affected by homelessness or other problems facing low income individuals or families

Agency leadership has pointed to this image as an impediment in convincing outsiders that homelessness is a very real problem in various communities within these geographies. In fact, the PIT counts on which the charts below are based suggest that the extent of need exceeds that of several other CoCs in the State.

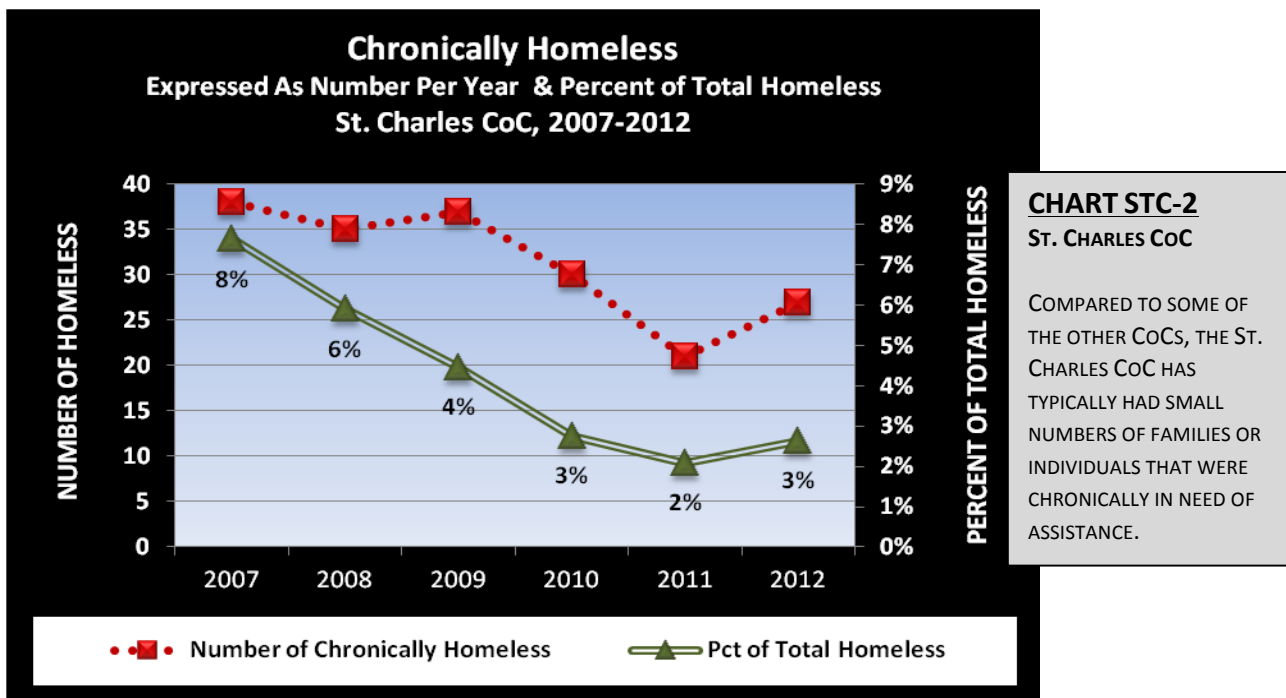


Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Although CoC agencies have served significant numbers of homeless, misperceptions hinder the CoC and its member agencies from attracting resources. CoC leadership has stressed the difficulty of serving a growing number of homeless without a more equitable amount of funding.³⁸

Homelessness is not only a reality in St. Charles County and its adjacent areas: the number of those needing assistance has been increasing. Between 2007 and 2010, CoC tallies of homelessness rose by 105 percent, a higher percentage increase than any other Missouri CoC. The inability of available resources to accommodate the depth of need is evident in the high proportion of unsheltered. For example, at the 2012 PIT count, this group represented approximately 47 percent of the CoCs tallied homeless population.

Data Systems: One of the roles that CoCs play for their member agencies is assistance with data management and maintenance. This is also true for the organization serving St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren Counties. Part of its challenge, however, has been managing growth -- in the number of agencies, as well as the ranks of homeless -- at the same time that it is dealing with data submission requirements for various funders.



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

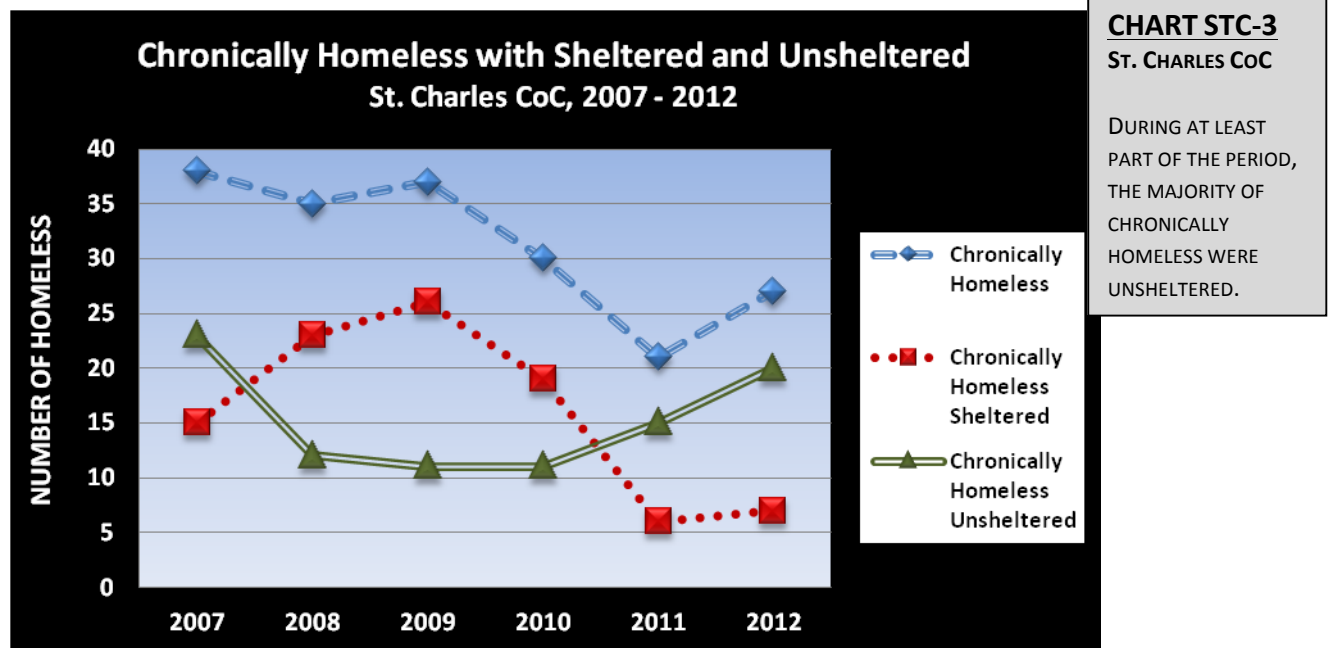
³⁸ Sarah Baraba, "Funds Aren't Keeping Up with Homelessness in St. Charles County," St. Charles County Suburban Journal, Feb 7, 2013. Available from stltoday.com. Accessed May 24, 2013 at: http://www.stltoday.com/suburban-journals/stcharles/news/funds-aren-t-keeping-up-with-homelessness-in-st-charles/article_f581d751-608b-5c22-a039-a0eb8bf9c3aa.html

Among the goals that the CoC has set for itself is the implementation of centralized intake, as a means of promoting greater coordination among agencies. Centralized intake is still in the development phase. Nonetheless, in the last few years the CoC's data have begun to show signs of greater precision. Records are also more complete, as can be seen below regarding total homeless and with respect to the subpopulations identified during PIT counts.

SUBPOPULATIONS: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

In general, the number of "chronically homeless" tallied during the PIT Counts conducted from 2007 to 2012 represented only a minimal proportion of the overall homeless population in St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren Counties.

As Chart STC-2 illustrates, in all years the chronically homeless made up less than 10 percent of homeless. At the majority of PIT Counts, it was under 5 percent. Further, the percentage this subpopulation accounted for declined in the majority of years during the period. This suggests that the experience of homelessness in the CoC's service area is crisis-related and not a symptom of long-term debility or adopted lifestyle.



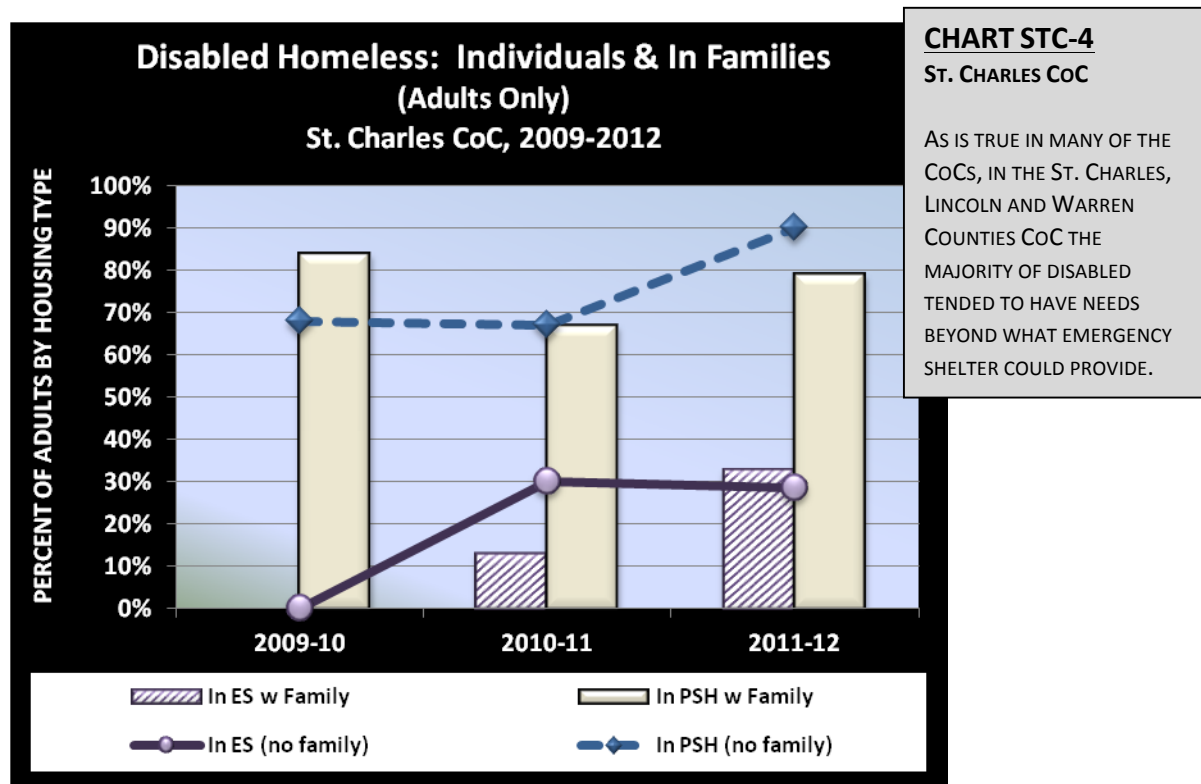
Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

Although their count is small in number, a high proportion of the chronically homeless tend to be unsheltered. Chart STC-3 traces the pattern from 2008 to 2010, during which approximately a third of long-term or repeat homeless persons opted not to secure housing. In 2011 and 2012, the unsheltered accounted for over 70 percent of all who were chronically homeless.

In the St. Charles CoC, persons with disabilities, either with or without family members, appear to use emergency shelters at a lower rate than permanent supportive housing. This is consistent with behavior in most of the CoCs.

The CoC has no data for transitional housing, but among those in permanent supportive housing, the disabled accounted for high percentages. (See Chart STC-4) In the population without family (i.e., single individuals), from 70 to 90 percent were disabled. Among those with family, nearly 70 to over 80 percent had a disability.

Table STC.1 below the chart provides AHAR data based on the count of the disabled in various households. Total individuals in permanent supportive housing are typically in the low numbers – much lower than for emergency shelter or transitional housing. This is not, however, the case with St. Charles CoC.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

Table STC.1

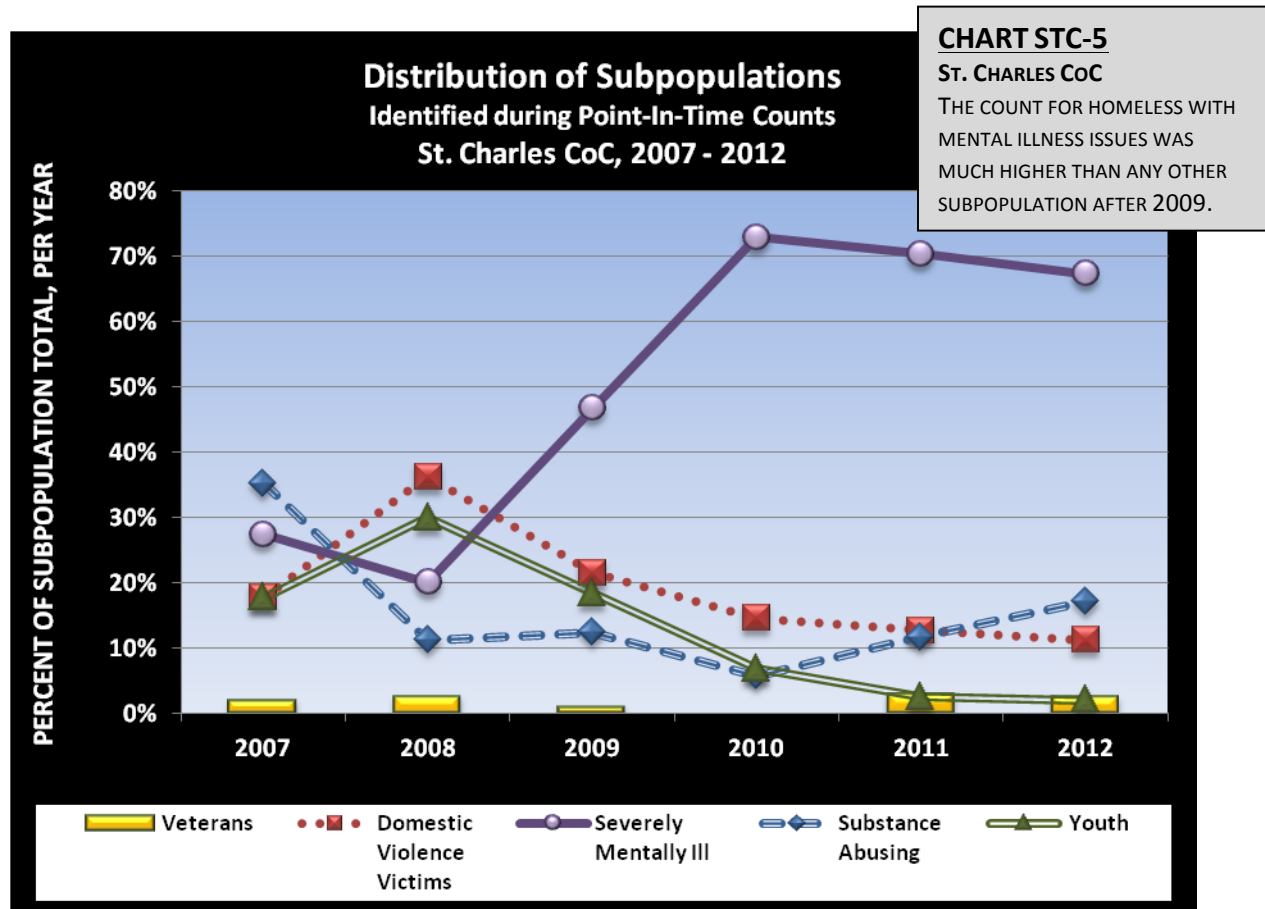
Comparison of Disabled Homeless, with and without Families, 2009-10 to 2011-12

St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren Counties Continuum of Care

	Disabled with Families			Individual Disabled (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	13
2010-11	4	NA	10	26	NA	10
2011-12	21	NA	15	63	NA	46

OTHER SUBPOPULATIONS

Examination of the subpopulations tallied during the PIT counts in St. Charles CoC service area revealed distinct patterns. For example, the CoC reported no HIV or AIDS cases. In addition, the number of recorded veterans remained under 10, while the number of mentally ill in 2010 and thereafter totalled in the hundreds. Chart STC-5 shows the proportions for all subpopulation counts in percentages. This highlights the large share occupied by the mentally ill subpopulation.



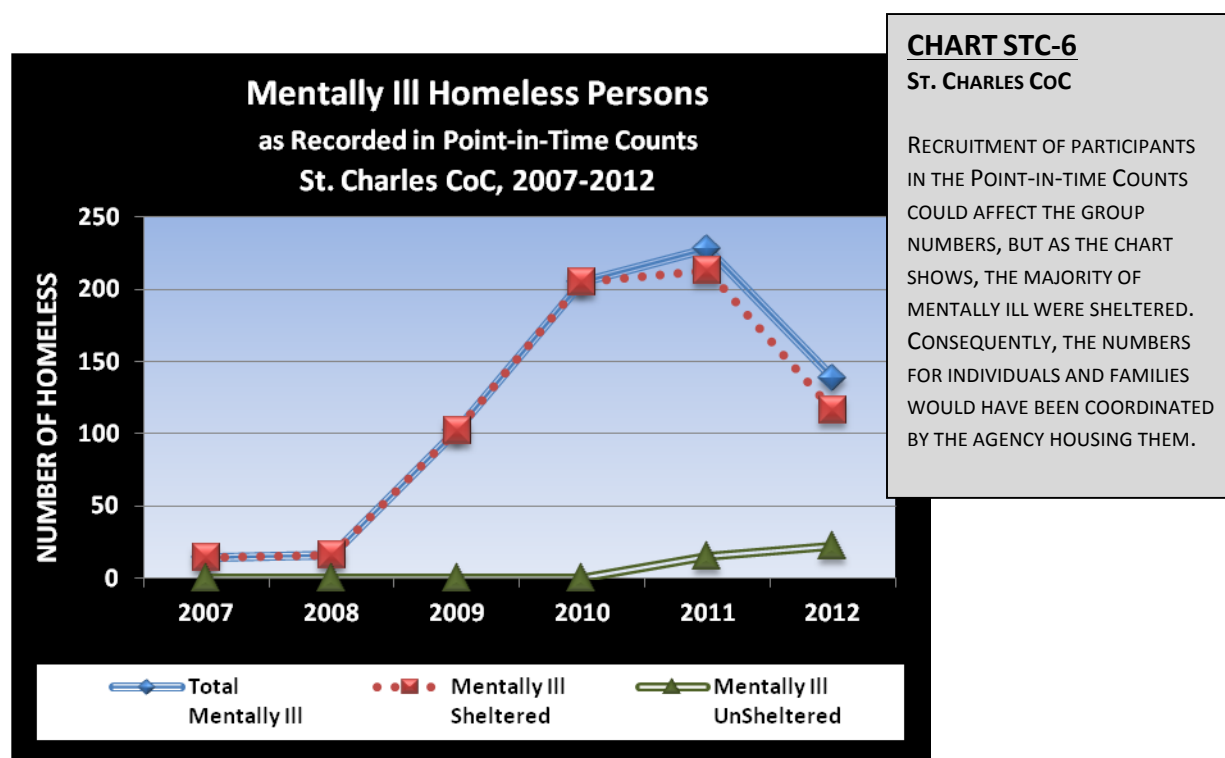
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

SUBPOPULATIONS: MENTALLY ILL

Most prominent among the homeless subpopulation counts conducted for the St. Charles CoC was that for the group of the severely mentally ill.

As the previous chart illustrates, in 2007 and 2008 the counts for the mentally ill were in line with those for domestic violence survivors, unaccompanied youth and persons with substance abuse problems. In later years the totals for this group increased significantly while the majority of other groups declined.

It's not clear why this category would be so significantly different than the others, although the CoC's efforts to address its data systems may have something to do with it. A review of some of the documentation from agencies that submitted data for the January 2012 count indicates that there were some reporting high numbers of mentally ill in comparison to homeless in other categories.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

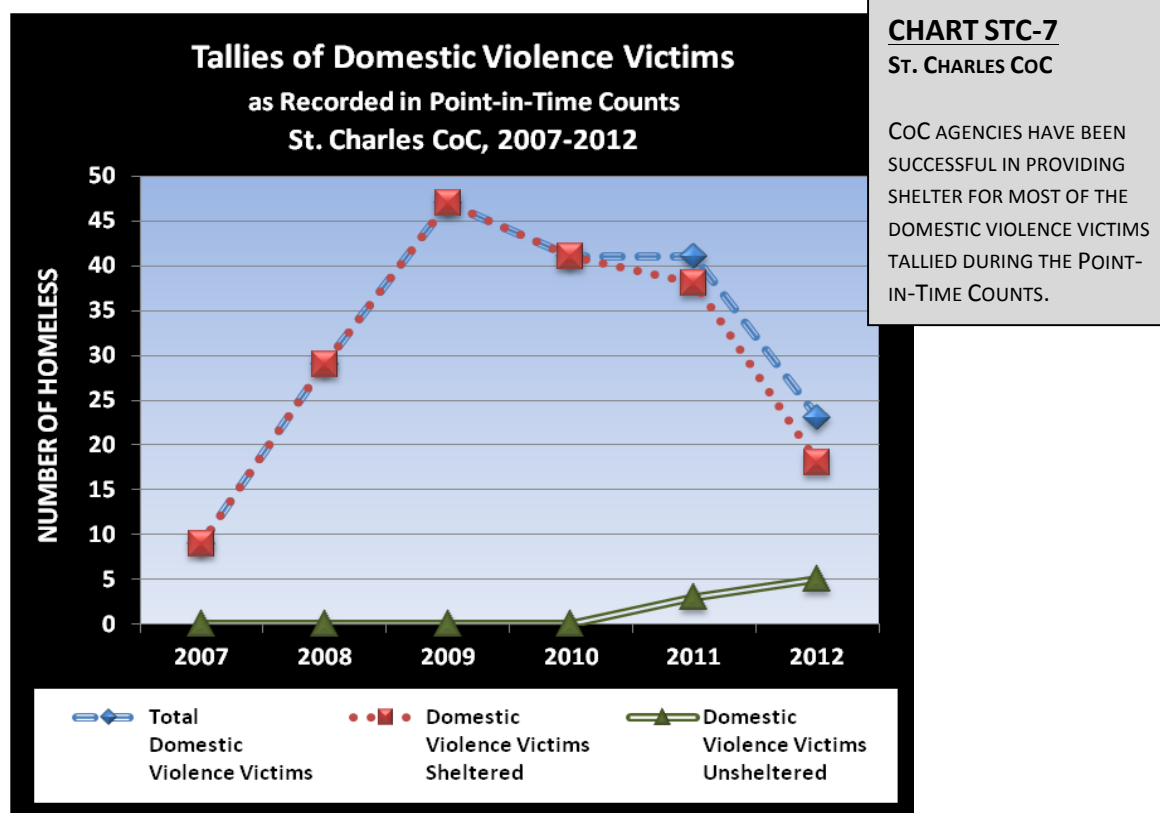
As the chart above shows, the counts for mentally ill were almost exclusively for sheltered individuals and heads of household.

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

Although the pattern of increases and decreases for domestic violence survivors and the mentally ill are similar, a comparison of the charts shows the numbers for the mentally ill are significantly higher.

Agencies working in the CoC's service area have taken steps to draw attention to the issue of domestic violence. Routinely during Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October) each year, the Family Violence Council of Lincoln and St. Charles Counties holds a vigil and street demonstration. The event is intended to demonstrate support for survivors and solidarity against perpetrators, as well as highlight resources that survivors can draw on to avoid becoming homeless.³⁹

³⁹ Raymond Castile, "St. Charles Vigil Draws Attention to Domestic Violence," St. Charles County Suburban Journal, October 7, 2011. Accessed May 29, 2013 at [stltoday.com](http://www.stltoday.com/suburban-journals/stcharles/news/st-charles-vigil-draws-attention-to-domestic-violence/article_a168c8ad-4844-51ac-b929-4a5ce3f8169a.html): http://www.stltoday.com/suburban-journals/stcharles/news/st-charles-vigil-draws-attention-to-domestic-violence/article_a168c8ad-4844-51ac-b929-4a5ce3f8169a.html



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>,
accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

A single event is unlikely to have made a significant dent in the rate of homelessness resulting from domestic violence. Nonetheless, Chart STC-7 reveals a decrease of over 40 percent in the 2012 PIT Count for the number of persons reporting problems with violence in their home life.

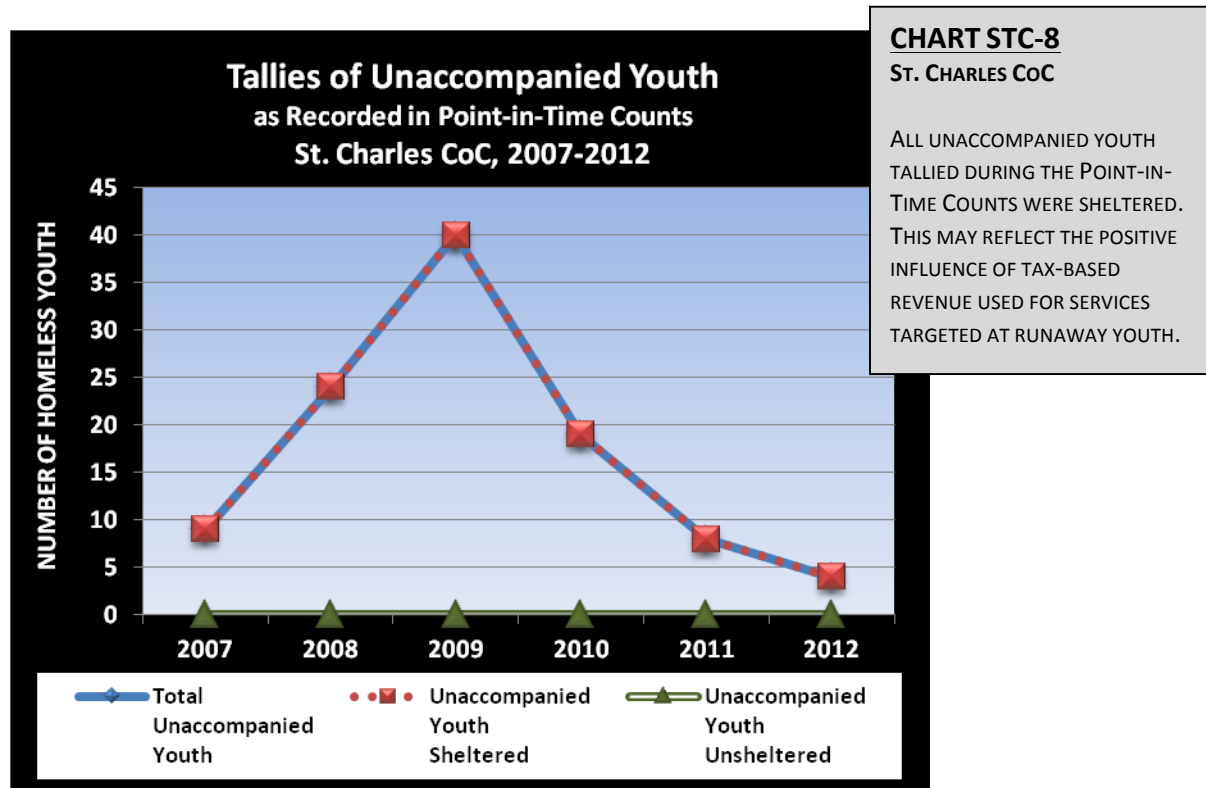
SUBPOPULATIONS: UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

The range in totals (between 10 and 40) of unaccompanied youth is somewhat similar to domestic violence survivors, although the number of youth represented in PIT Counts has declined more steeply. At the 2012 count, only 4 youths were tallied. Throughout the period, all youth have been sheltered, as Chart STC-8 illustrates.

Since the late 1990s St. Charles County has had an infrastructure in place to address children's mental health and welfare issues. Currently, the Community and Children's Resource Board oversees the Children's Community Services Fund, supported by sales tax revenue from the County, along with the Children's Trust Fund license plate program.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Additional information is available at the website for the Community and Children's Resource Board of St. Charles County. <http://stcharlescountykids.org/history.html>. Accessed May 29, 2013.

The infrastructure encompasses several service agencies that target children, family and mental health issues. A number of the contracted agencies are also in the CoC's membership. Under Missouri Statutes, one of the allowed uses of the revenue collected through the fund is for provision of "temporary shelter for abused, neglected, runaway, homeless or emotionally disturbed youth...."⁴¹ This provides youth a safety net of housing services beyond homeless shelters.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <https://www.onecpd.info/resource-library/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>, accessed May 2013; updated link September 2013.

SUBPOPULATIONS: HOMELESS AFFECTED BY SUBSTANCE ABUSE

News reports cite substance abuse problems related to oxycodone as well as heroin in municipalities within the CoC's service area. Impact within the ranks of homeless has not been consistently observed at PIT Counts, however, as the chart below (STC-9) reveals.

The totals are small but variable. Until 2010, individuals conducting the St. Charles CoC counts encountered individuals that reported substance abuse problems, but most in this group of homeless had some sort of shelter. Beginning in 2011, unsheltered were also recorded, although in small numbers.

⁴¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.861 (2001). Accessed reference document at CCRB website May 29, 2013: <http://stcharlescountykids.org/pdfs/statutes.pdf>

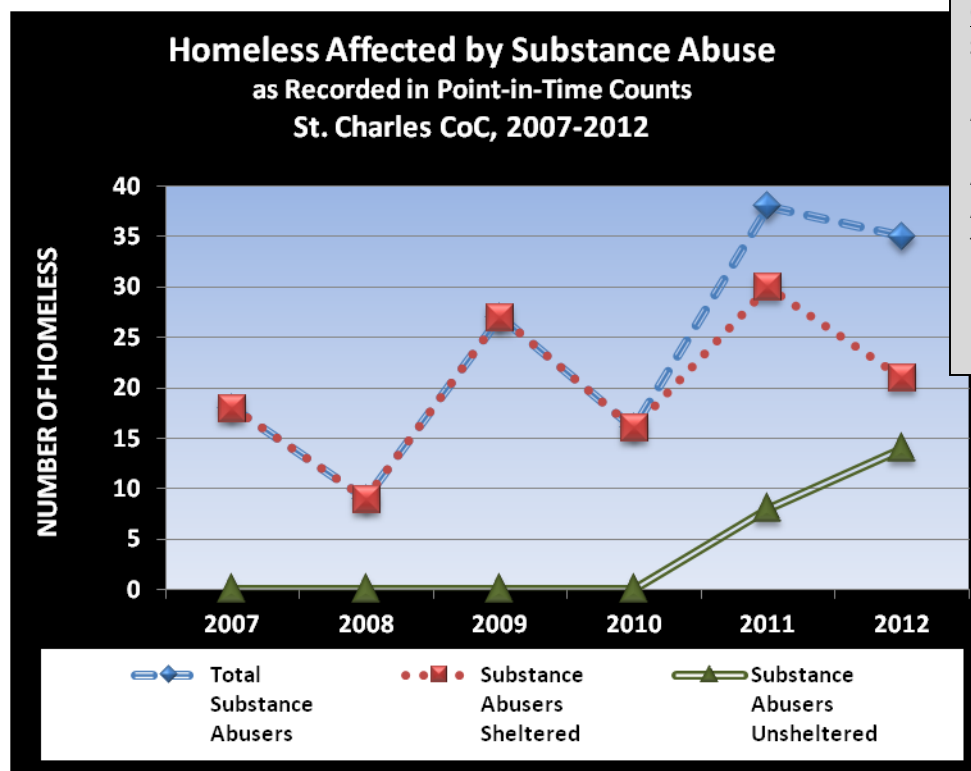


CHART STC-9

ST. CHARLES CoC

ALTHOUGH THE DATA ON THE HOMELESS REPORTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS ARE VARIABLE, THE TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD TREND UPWARD, AS DOES THE NUMBER WHO ARE UNSHELTERED.

Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

Chart STC-9 shows a jagged trend line. Despite the lack of consistent upward movement, overall there has been an increase in the totals – by close to 100 percent, if the number from 2007 is compared to the number from 2012.

Behavioral Health Profiles for the 3 counties provide data from the Missouri Department of Mental Health on individuals entering substance abuse treatment in fiscal year 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011).⁴² While these data are not directly associated with homelessness, they give context to the PIT Counts for substance abuse. See Table STC.2 below.

⁴² Missouri Department of Mental Health, Behavioral Health Data on Substance Use Consequences. Accessed at the designated URLs May 29, 2013:

Lincoln County: http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/ada/Progs/MOBHEW/profiles/29113_lincoln_profile.pdf

St. Charles County: http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/ada/Progs/MOBHEW/profiles/29183_saintcharles_profile.pdf

Warren County: http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/ada/Progs/MOBHEW/profiles/29219_warren_profile.pdf

Table STC.2

County Residents Entering Substance Abuse Treatment (Publicly-Funded Facilities Only)

Fiscal Year 2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011)

St. Charles Continuum of Care

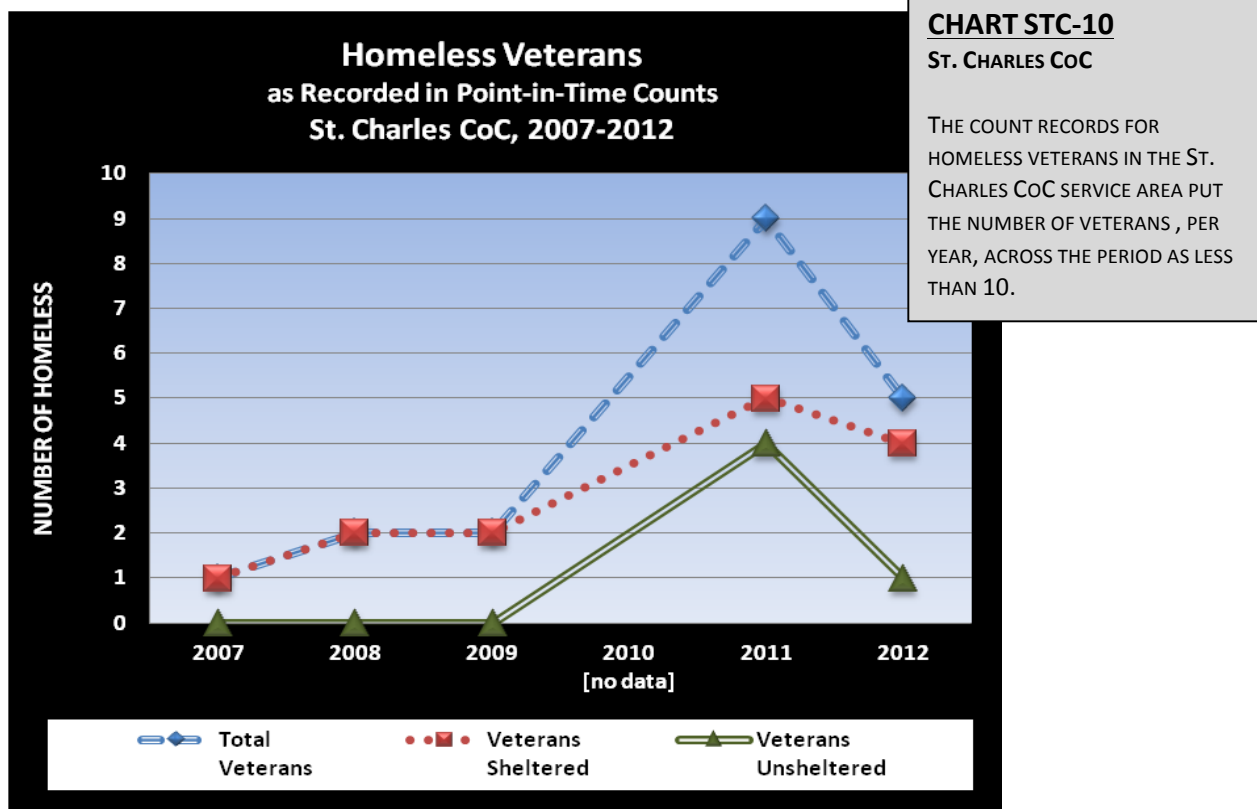
ABUSED SUBSTANCE	St. Charles County		Lincoln County		Warren County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alcohol	561	53.0%	143	39.5%	59	36.4%
Marijuana	148	14.0%	113	31.2%	48	29.6%
Other	349	33.0%	106	29.3%	55	34.0%
TOTAL	1,058		362		162	

Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, Behavioral Health Data on Substance Use Consequences. See footnote 38 for website locations.

Since substance abuse and mental illness are frequently co-occurring disorders, these numbers may also have some relevance to that population.

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

PIT Counts in the St. Charles CoC service area recorded few veterans among the homeless population.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

In Chart STC-10, the PIT count data shown for 2011 puts the number of unsheltered veterans at nearly half of the total. The CoCs AHAR for 2009-10 records 15 former military. All were in the “persons in families” category and had been placed in permanent supportive housing. They constituted 79 percent of the total residing in this type of housing in this timeframe.

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

The AHAR for 2009-10 provides no data from emergency shelters, so analysis of age categories for that year are not possible.

The AHAR for 2010-11 and the data submission for 2011-12 have complete records for the ages of residents in emergency shelters. The table below displays percentages of total adults by age and household status.

Table STC.3
Distribution of All Homeless Adults in Emergency Shelters
By Age Group and Household Type
St. Charles Continuum of Care

Age Categories Adults	2010-11 Total Adults = 118		2011-12 Total Adults = 305	
	With Family	Single	With Family	Single
18-30	11.7%	44.4%	12.8%	49.5%
31-50	14.6%	18.9%	13.8%	15.7%
51-61	0.7%	8.9%	1.3%	5.9%
62 & Older	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011.

Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

In both years single adults age 18-30 were the largest group seeking emergency shelter. Adults in the 18-30 or 31-50 cohorts and in shelter with families occupied between 10 to 15 percent (per category) of the total each year.

In the St. Charles CoC, older homeless persons (i.e., above age 50) constitute a minimal portion of the total homeless. Where they represent more than 5 percent, they are single and not accompanied by any family members.

Table STC.4

**Distribution of Homeless Children in Emergency Shelters By Age Group and Household Type
St. Charles Continuum of Care, 2010 -2012**

Age Categories Children	2010-11		2011-12	
	In Family Total Children = 54	Single Total Children = 45	In Family Total Children =155	Single Total Children = 138
<i>Under 1</i>	9.0%	10.0%	7.1%	
<i>1 to 5</i>	31.0%	34.0%	34.2%	
<i>6 to 12</i>	30.0%	40.0%	44.5%	8.7%
<i>13 to 17</i>	30.0%	16.0%	14.2%	91.3%

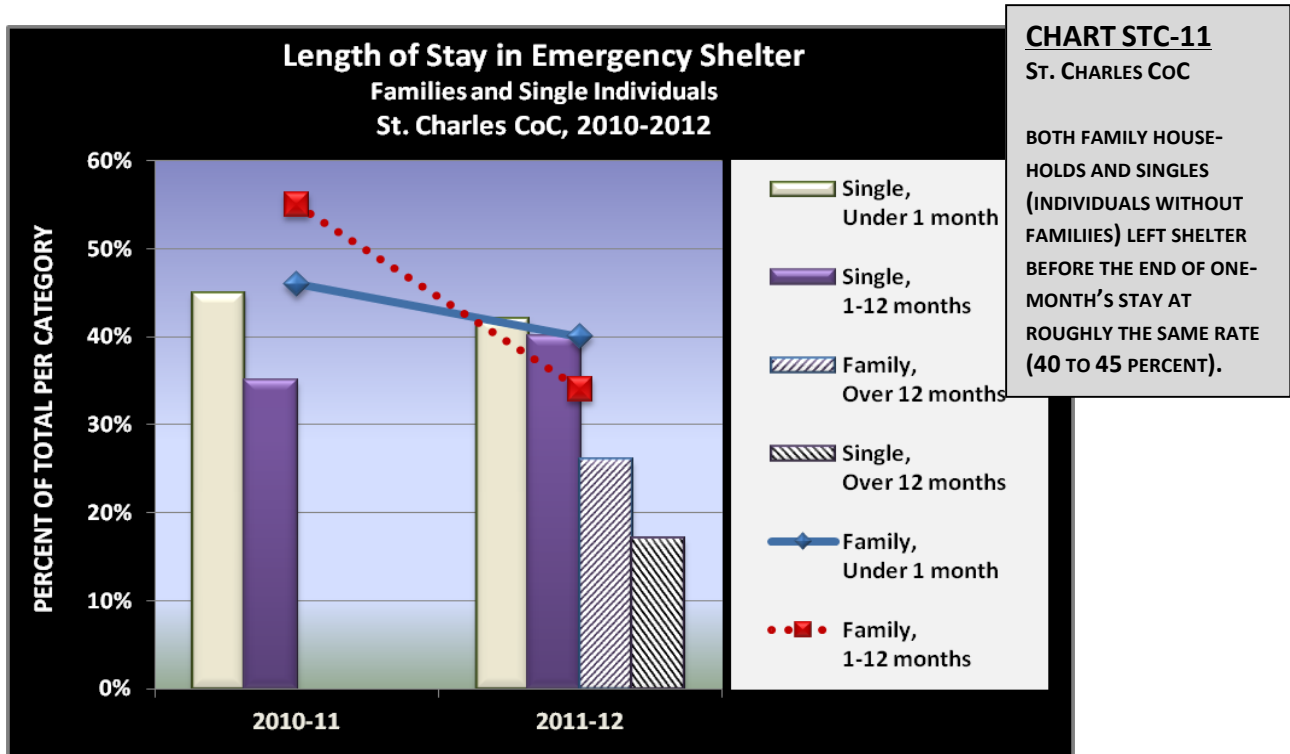
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2010 to 2012.

Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

In both 2010-11 and 2011-12, the number of single homeless children is roughly equivalent to the number in families.

There is other variability in the distribution patterns. With most CoCs, the concentration of children in the middle age groups (1-5 and 6-12) has been the norm. With the St. Charles CoC, however, in the first year period, all groups over the age of 1 account for 30 percent of the total. In the most recent year, single children fall in the 13 to 17 age group. While older children would be expected in this context, the percentage rate is high.

The wider distribution for single children in the first year is not seen with the other CoCs.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

LENGTH OF STAY

To assess length of stay in emergency shelter in the St. Charles CoC service area, we compared AHAR statistics for 2010-11 with the 2011-12 data submission.

In the chart that follows, the category that best approximates adherence to HUD requirements is the “Under 1 Month” time segment. Between the 2 one-year periods, the percentages for both families and singles declined slightly: that pertaining to families with a stay of less than one month declined from 45 percent to 40 percent; in relation to singles the decrease was more negligible.

In 2010-11, approximately 55 percent of families stayed between 1 and 12 months. This category experienced a sharp decline between 2010-11 and 2011-2012. The numbers for this group appear to have dropped by roughly 20 percent. A greater number of single individuals, however, found it necessary to stay longer.

DOUBLED UP

AHAR data for the St. Charles CoC indicate that both families and single individuals (without families) appear to rely on relatives and friends prior to entering emergency shelter. Whatever causes them to abandon a doubled up arrangement, a high percentage of individuals and families come into shelter having left these situations. This is particularly true for individuals without families. In the most recent time period (2011-12), over 70 percent were doubled up before seeking housing assistance. The statistics are somewhat lower for persons in families.

With regard to permanent supportive housing, the patterns are very different. Data show less consistency in the contrast between persons in families and individuals (without families):

- **UNSAFE HOUSING:** High percentages of both families and single individuals spent the preceding night in a place not meant for human habitation (between 24 and 37 percent). For individuals, this was true in all 3 years.
- **EXPENSIVE SHORT-TERM HOUSING:** In 2010-11, 40 percent of families and 29 percent of individuals paid for lodging in unsubsidized hotels or motels.
- **RELIANCE ON FAMILY/FRIENDS:** Few families were in doubled-up situations prior to entering permanent supportive housing. This was recorded for only 10 percent in 2011-12. Between 20 and 30 percent of single individuals resorted to this type of shelter, however, prior to the 2011-2012 period.
- **FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER:** Relatively high percentages of families used emergency shelter in 2010-11 and 2011-12. In the case of individuals without families, in 2009-10 approximately one-third were in shelter prior to entering permanent supportive housing. After 2010, only small numbers were identified in that type of living situation.

See Charts STC-12 and STC-13 on the following pages for additional details.

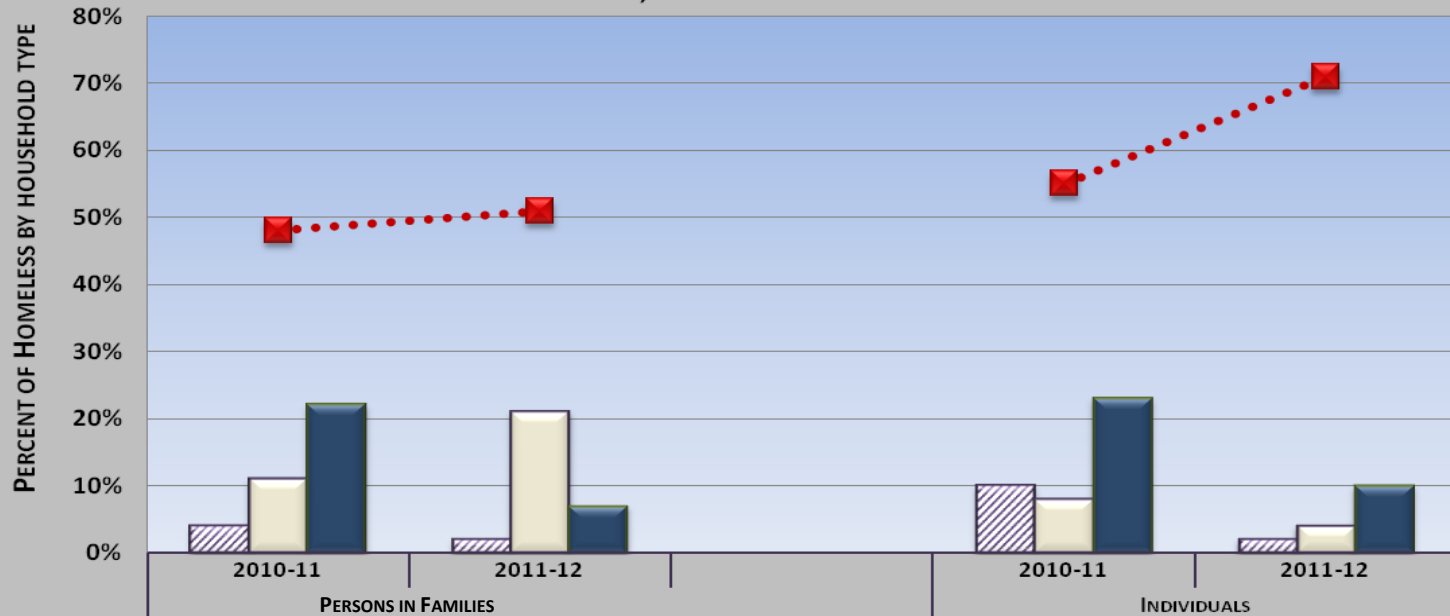
EMERGENCY SHELTER

PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
ST. CHARLES CoC, 2010-2012

CHART STC-12

ST. CHARLES CoC

AHAR DATA FOR THE ST. CHARLES CoC REVEALS THE PATTERNS WITH REGARD TO DOUBLED UP SITUATIONS PRECEDING ENTRY INTO EMERGENCY SHELTER.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	4%	2%	10%	2%
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	11%	21%	8%	4%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	22%	7%	23%	10%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	48%	51%	55%	71%
Homeless Totals	86	81	131	358
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	0%	15%	0%	0%
FOSTER CARE HOME	0%	0%	0%	6%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	4%	2%	0%	0%
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	4%	0%	NO DATA	1%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0%	0%	1%	0%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE Tx CENTER/DETOX	0%	0%	2%	1%
OTHER	7%	1%	1%	3%

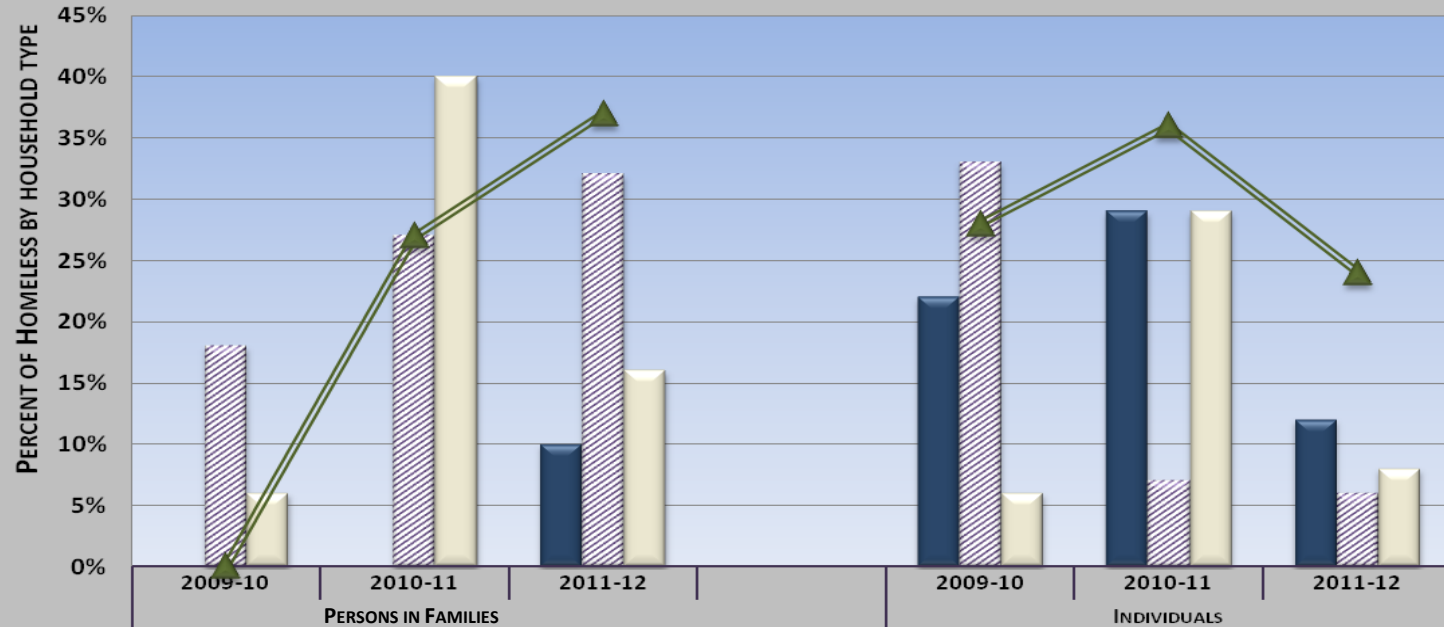
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2010 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

**PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
ST. CHARLES CoC, 2009-2012**

CHART STC-13

ST. CHARLES CoC

VARIABILITY IN THE AHAR DATA MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO DISCERN PATTERNS. THIS MAY BE DUE TO SMALL TOTALS IN THE DATA-SETS THAT GIVE INDICATOR TALLIES HIGHER THAN EXPECTED PERCENTAGES.



	PERSONS IN FAMILIES				INDIVIDUALS		
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	0%	0%	10%		22%	29%	12%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	18%	27%	32%		33%	7%	6%
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	6%	40%	16%		6%	29%	8%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	0%	27%	37%		28%	36%	24%

Homeless Totals	49	39	19		19	15	49
FOSTER CARE HOME	39%	0%	0%		0%	0%	4%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	31%
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	0%	0%	0%		11%	0%	6%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	12%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TX CTR/DETOX	6%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%
OTHER	18%	7%	5%		0%	0%	6%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2009 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

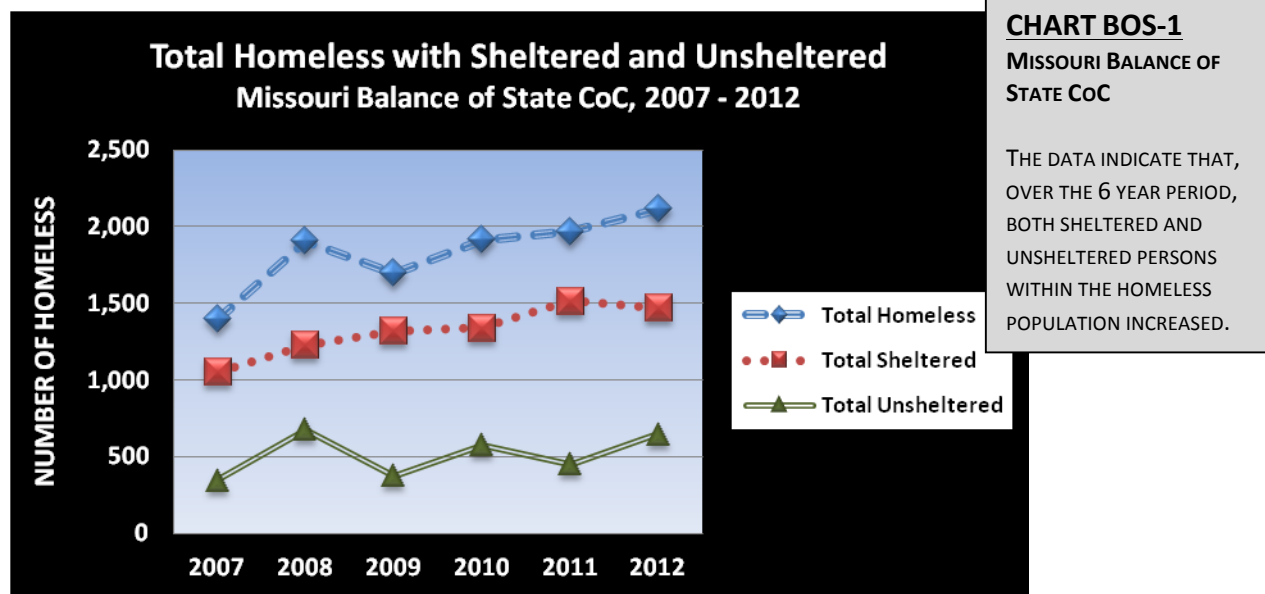
Missouri Balance of State

OVERVIEW

This section of the report covers statistical analysis of the Missouri Balance of State (BoS).

The BoS is made up of 10 regions. The Continuum it encompasses cover widely varying regions, some with large cities, others with a predominantly rural character. Aggregated statistics mask the very different levels of homelessness found in each region.

Fortunately, the Missouri Association of Social Welfare (MASW), the BoS HMIS provider, has supplied a detailed breakdown of PIT counts for the regions.⁴³ The data are limited to sheltered populations, but nonetheless give a more detailed picture of the way homelessness manifests itself at the regional level. The data includes both PIT counts as well as related performance reports.⁴⁴



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

⁴³ Missouri Balance of State Winter Point-in-Time Count 2013 Sheltered Statistical Report. Prepared by the Missouri Association of Social Welfare. Accessed June 2013 at:

http://www.masw.org/HMIS/documents/Winter2013ShelteredPITReport_000.pdf.

Summary for Jasper/Newton CoC is in a separate document:

http://www.masw.org/HMIS/documents/UpdatedJoplinJanuary2013ShelteredPITReport_000.pdf

⁴⁴ The Missouri Association for Social Welfare is the data manager and custodian for the HMIS data submitted to HUD and compiled for use of member agencies. <http://masw.org/HMIS/doorway.php>

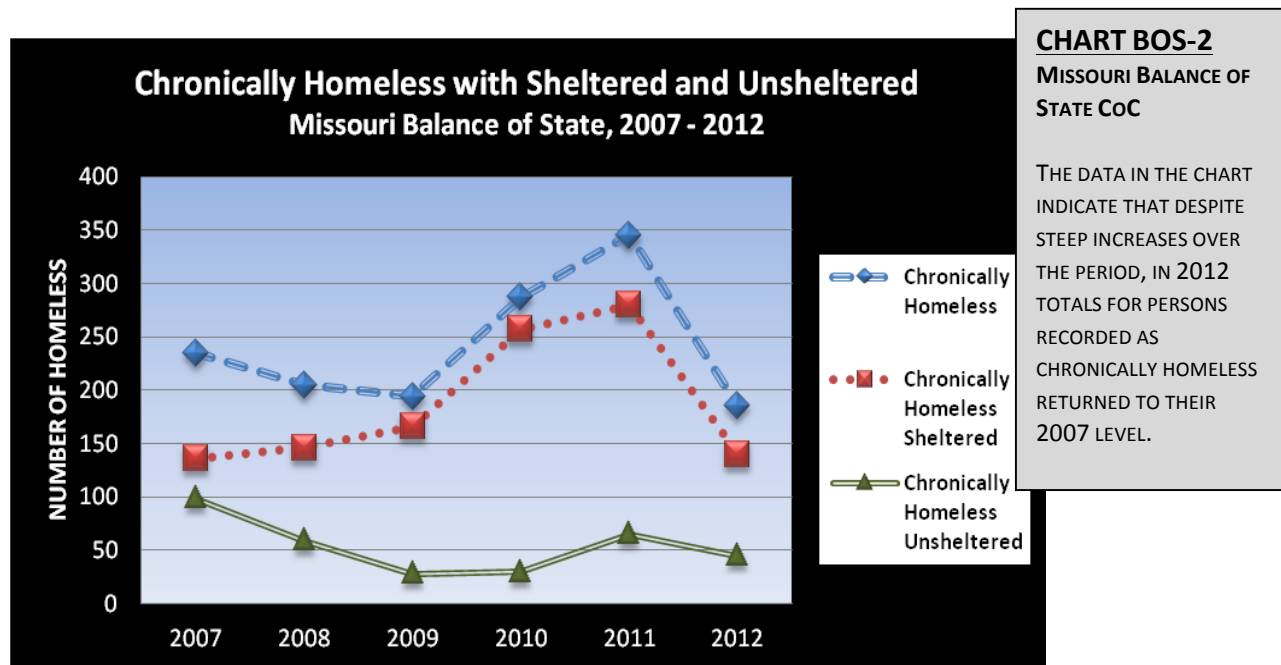
At the statewide level, the percentage increase in Missouri Balance of State PIT count totals between the years 2007 and 2012 is in excess of 50 percent. The number of sheltered rose by roughly 40 percent. While Chart BOS-1 gives the impression that the total unsheltered hovers around the 500-person mark, the number for this group likewise rose by over 85 percent.

SUBPOPULATIONS: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS/DISABLED

From 2007 to 2012 the number of chronically homeless reached a low-point (close to 200 persons in 2009), followed by a high point in 2011. Chart BOS-2 below shows the steep drop at the next PIT Count. From the 2011 high (close to 350), it decreased by 46 percent in 2012 to a figure under 200 -- lower than for all the counts that preceded it.

A 2011 report summarizing state plans to end chronic homelessness noted Missouri's 10-year initiative, particularly mentioning its decision to staff the state's homelessness coalition.⁴⁵ The report rightly acknowledged that this demonstrated the extent of Missouri's commitment to resolution of this long-standing problem.

In response to the Federal government's 2010 plan ("Opening Doors") -- intended to address chronic homelessness nationally -- the Governor's Committee to End Homelessness is moving forward with a new strategy. The statement of purpose and other elements described in that document characterize the guidelines for a new plan.⁴⁶



Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

⁴⁵ Ralph da Costa Nunez, et al. "Beyond Chronic Homelessness: A Review of Statewide Plans," Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness, March 2011. See pp 19 & 22.

⁴⁶ See http://www.mo-ich.org/resources/Opening_Doors_Statement_.pdf for GCEH's overview statement.

In line with HUD's definition of the chronically homeless, the disabled are included in this category's count. The table below shows the prevalence of disabled persons in various types of housing/shelter over the 3 years for which data are available.

Table BOS.1

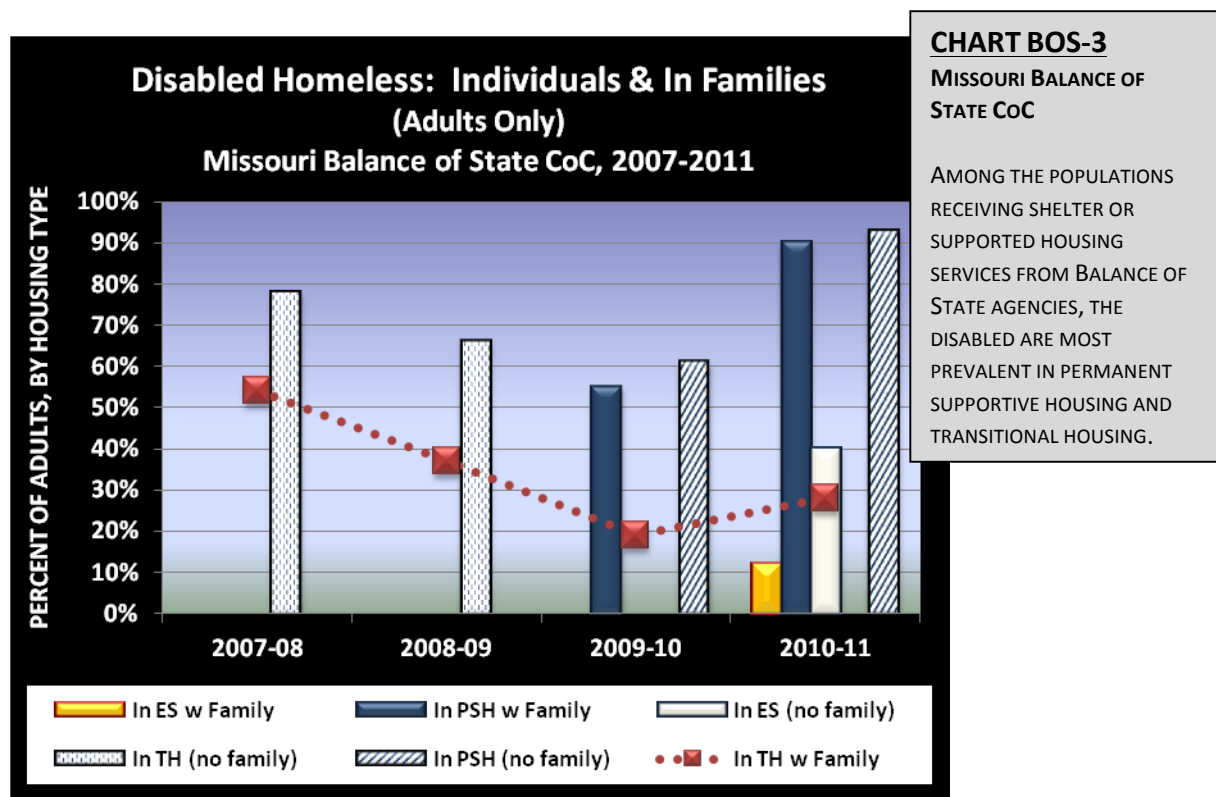
Comparison of Disabled Homeless, with and without Families, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care

	Disabled with Families			Individual Disabled (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2008-09	NA	64	NA	NA	238	NA
2009-10	NA	14	117	26	NA	254
2010-11	27	14	222	452	0	397

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2009 to 2012. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

The chart that follows illustrates the percentage of residents per housing category that the total disabled represented. The only category with sufficient data to examine long-term trends was "Transitional Housing with Family." This category had measures for 4 years. AHARs for the other categories include more sporadic data, accounting for only 2 years.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

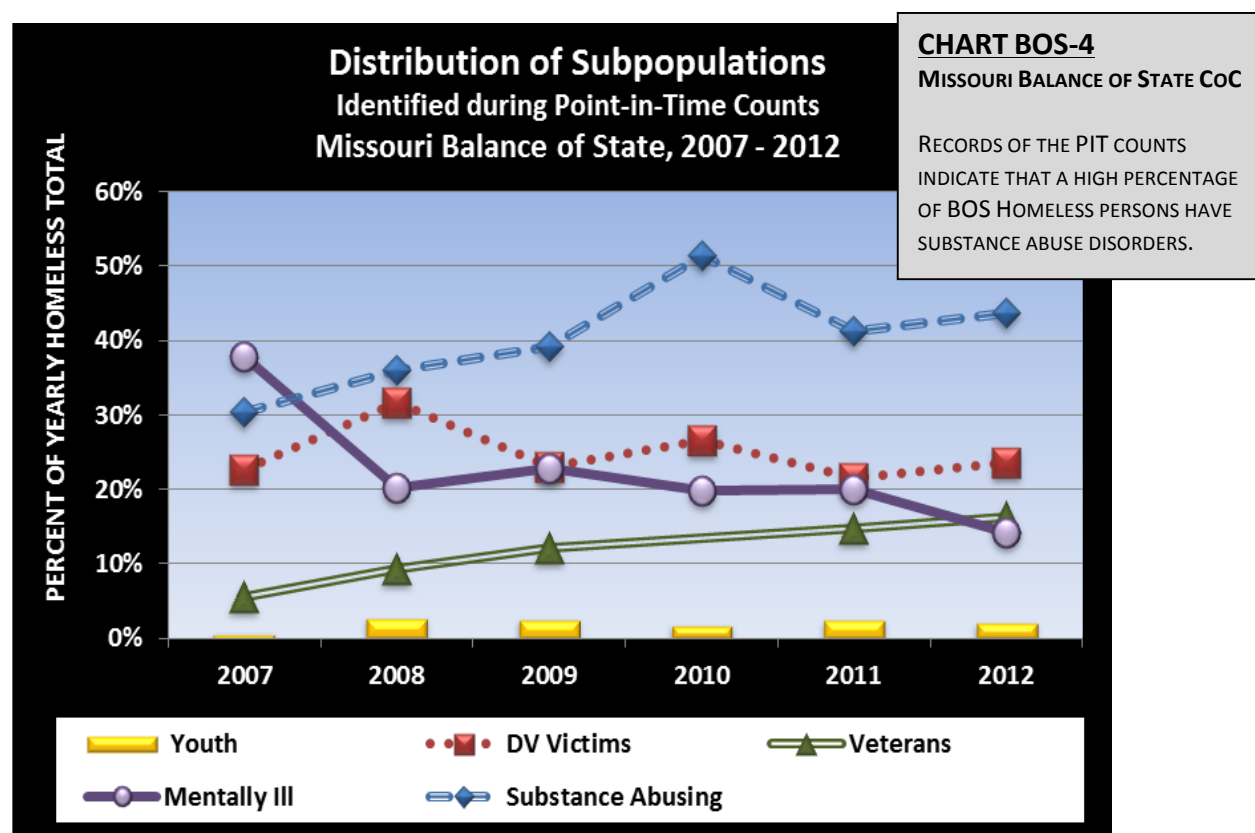
*The Balance of State AHAR for 2007-08 gave percentage disabled for transitional housing (both household types), but a number for total adults was not included.

As the chart shows, the disabled accounted for high percentages of the total population in housing where more intensive assistance is provided – e.g., over 90 percent of single individuals who obtained permanent supportive housing.

Overall, persons with disabilities in the Balance of State CoC service areas tend not to resort to emergency shelters. Based on AHAR data for the 4-year period from 2007-08 to 2010-11, the disabled had a significant presence in emergency shelters only in the final year: in 2010-11, 10 percent of persons with families had a disability; a higher proportion (40 percent) of single individuals were in this category.

OTHER SUBPOPULATIONS: OVERVIEW

The chart below illustrates the subpopulations identified during all regional PIT counts over a span of 6 years. Statewide, a substantive percentage of the homeless population report problems with substance abuse. In some years persons with substance abuse issues are 2 times more likely to be found among the homeless population than the next most frequently-reported subpopulation (domestic violence).



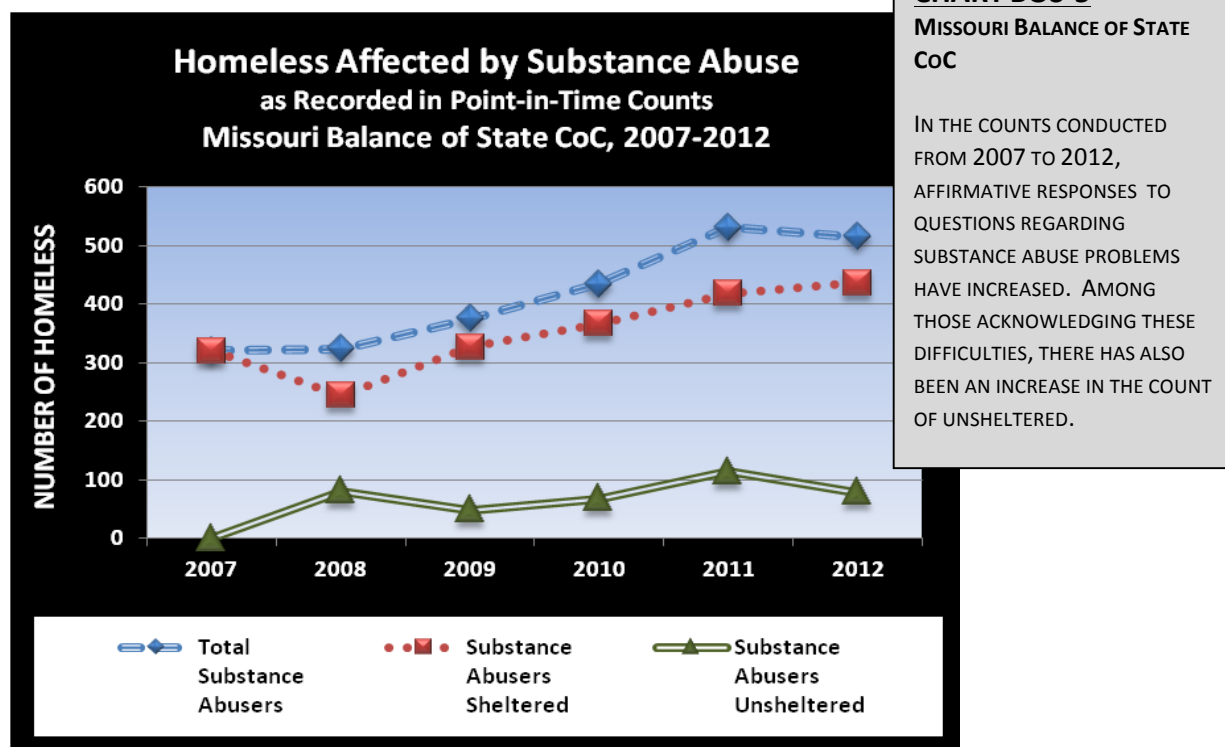
Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

One pattern that Chart BOS-4 highlights is the number of single individuals or persons in families within the 10-region Balance of State CoC that identify themselves as having a substance abuse problem. The data indicates that 30 to 50 percent of those supplying data during the PIT counts are affected in this way. The second most frequently reported was domestic violence, within the range of 20 to 30 percent. The records put mental illness in that same range, but with slightly less frequency and with an overall decline between 2007 and 2012.

Of the groups depicted, unaccompanied youth was the least frequently reported, with similar low reports for persons with HIV/AIDS. The number of HIV/AIDS affected was less than 5 in all years, except 2007 when 30 were counted.

SUBPOPULATIONS: PERSONS AFFECTED BY SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Within the Balance of State populations, individuals and families affected by substance abuse have been the most frequently in need of assistance with housing.

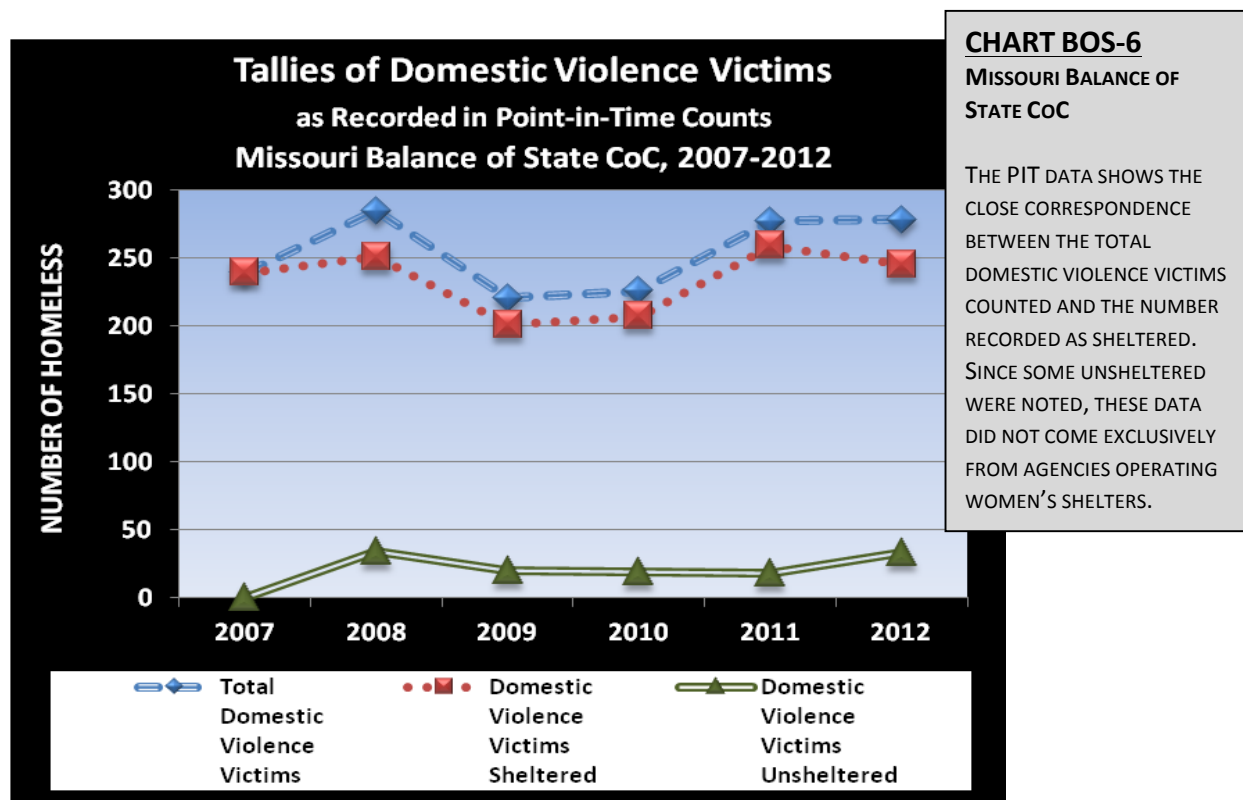


Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

Since 2007 the availability and provision of shelter has, for the most part, kept pace with demand. In 2008, the ratio of sheltered to unsheltered was 3 to 1. In 2012, it stood at 6 to 1. This pattern is consistent with other CoCs in the state. Nonetheless, over the 5 year period, the number of unsheltered homeless abusing substances has remained near 20 percent of the total for this group.

SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

The total number of domestic violence survivors identified during the Point-in-Time counts ranged between 200 and 300 at each count event. It's typical for domestic violence survivors in the CoCs to have shelter. The percentage of this group recorded as unsheltered has been consistently low. This is also true for the Balance of State. In this subpopulation, the ratio of sheltered to unsheltered was at its highest from 2011 to 2012.



Source: *Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012.*
Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

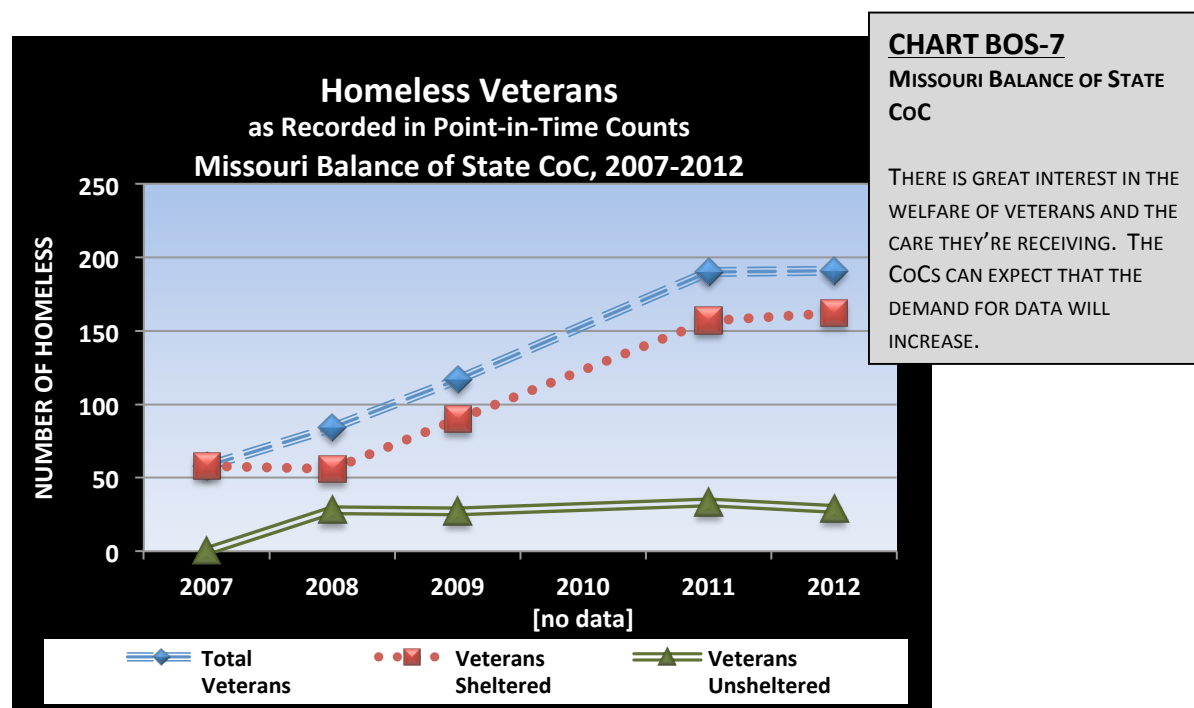
Chart BOS-6 shows a trend line for unsheltered, however. Although well below the line depicting sheltered persons, it indicates that the data did not come exclusively from participating agencies operating women's and children's shelters.

As noted in the sections devoted to prior CoCs, however, these data reflect individuals who volunteers or shelters are able to count. Domestic violence advocates assert that statewide the numbers don't reflect the actual need.

SUBPOPULATIONS: VETERANS

The chart below (BOS-7) shows how dramatically the needs of veterans have emerged within the Balance of State CoC since 2007. This CoC and the regional CoCs it encompasses have seen the count of homeless veterans grow by nearly 170 percent.

The Balance of State CoC receives assistance from Veterans Administration volunteers in conducting the Point-In-Time counts. This is a valuable resource for the CoC, which has a formidable task in coordinating count volunteers in 10 different regions geographically removed from the MHDC offices where the Balance of State CoC is based. Veterans Administration personnel could be helpful in identifying agencies in counties within the service areas of the Vet Centers that could play a lead role in coordinating a PIT count.



Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

Veterans advocates and the media reporting their positions have stimulated interest in veterans' affairs, particularly the conditions facing military personnel formerly posted to Iraq and Afghanistan. Data that sheds light on these conditions will be much in demand as further troops return home. This will include housing conditions, or lack of housing.

SUBPOPULATIONS: SENIORS AND OTHER AGE GROUPS

With regard to the age groups within the Balance of State CoC, the AHAR data vary from year to year in the different household categories and the totals for housing or shelter that they include.

For the period 2007-08 to 2010-11, one Balance of State category provides data for all periods: *Persons in Families* in **Transitional Housing**. In other categories, data are limited to two years (**Permanent Supportive Housing**, both *Persons in Families* and *Individuals*, as well as *Individuals* in **Transitional Housing**.) The AHAR for 2011-12 is the first to have Emergency Shelter records. This limits the analysis of trends.

Table BOS.1 below presents data on the proportion of seniors in various types of housing. It illustrates the generally small representation of seniors or elderly among the sheltered homeless. It also shows the periods for which there are gaps in the information available in the AHAR, designated by the term "No Data."

Table BOS.1

Comparison of Senior Homeless, with and without Families, 2007 to 2011

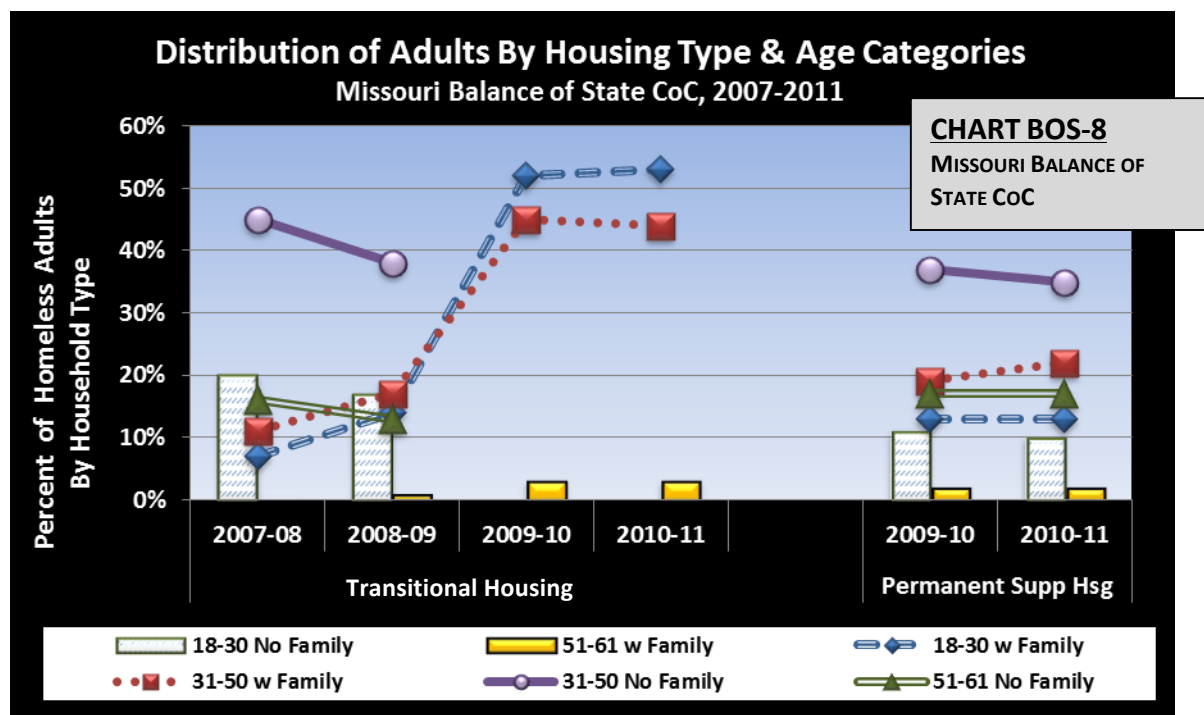
Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care

(Percentages based on totals of all age groups)

	Seniors with Families		Individual Seniors (no family)			
YEAR	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2007-08	No Data	0%	No Data	2%		
2008-09	No Data	0%	No Data	0%		
	Seniors with Families			Individual Seniors (no family)		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
2009-10	No Data	2%	0%	No Data	No Data	1%
2010-11	1%	0%	0%	3%	No Data	2%

The percentages in the chart below are based on the number of homeless adults in each household type: i.e., the total adults included in the category "Persons in Families in Transitional Housing" and the total adults in "Individuals in Transitional Housing" for each year period. The 4 years of data for transitional housing are represented, along with 2 years for permanent supportive housing.

The chart attempts to establish some trends, but data for a 2-year period offers insufficient evidence to suggest long-term directions.



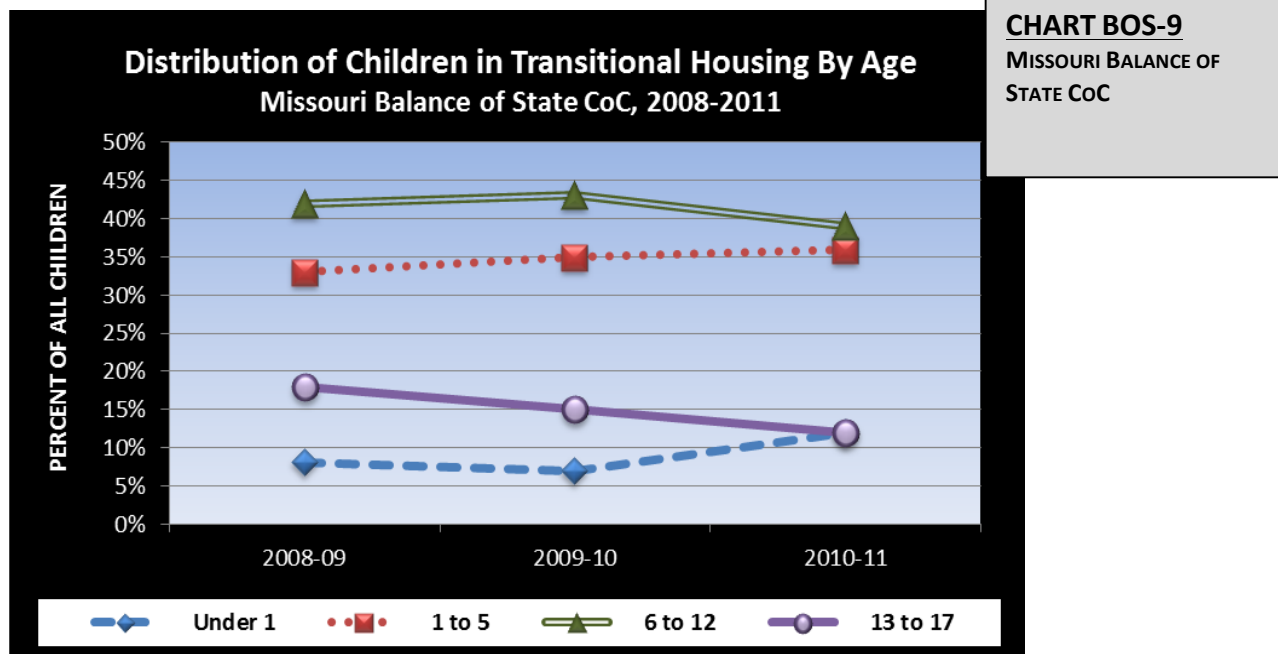
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

* Percentages in the chart are primarily based on the TOTAL adults per year in each housing category. The number of adults in families is added to the total for individuals (adults only) to determine the most prevalent adult age groupings in each type of housing for each year period.

* TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: AHAR records for 2009-10 and 2010-11 include family information, but none for single individuals. These percentages are calculated solely for family adults.

Although the percentages for transitional housing are calculated on a different base number, the chart shows the prevalence in this housing type of those in the 18-30 and 31-50 age groups. Persons in the 51-61 groupings (with or without family) represent small percentages of the overall totals: less than 20 percent for both transitional and permanent supportive housing.

Children among the sheltered homeless tend to be younger. The majority are either toddlers, pre-school or school-age children within the ages of 1 to 12. In the Balance of State CoC, school-age children have higher numbers than the other age groups.



Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

LENGTH OF STAY

As noted above, the 2010-11 AHAR is the only one that has data for Balance of State emergency shelters. Table BOS.2 below shows the scope of data.

Table BOS.2
Length of Stay in Emergency Shelters, 2010-11
Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care

Length of Stay Categories	2010-11	
	Persons in Families	Individual
A week or less	39%	31%
Over a week/less than a month	26%	27%
Approximate percentage within HUD guidelines	65%	58%
Over 1 month/less than 3 months	27%	28%
Over 3 months/less than 6 months	6%	9%
Between 6 and 12 months	1%	6%

The table indicates that single individuals among the sheltered homeless tend to stay slightly longer than their counterparts (i.e., persons in families).

DOUBLED UP

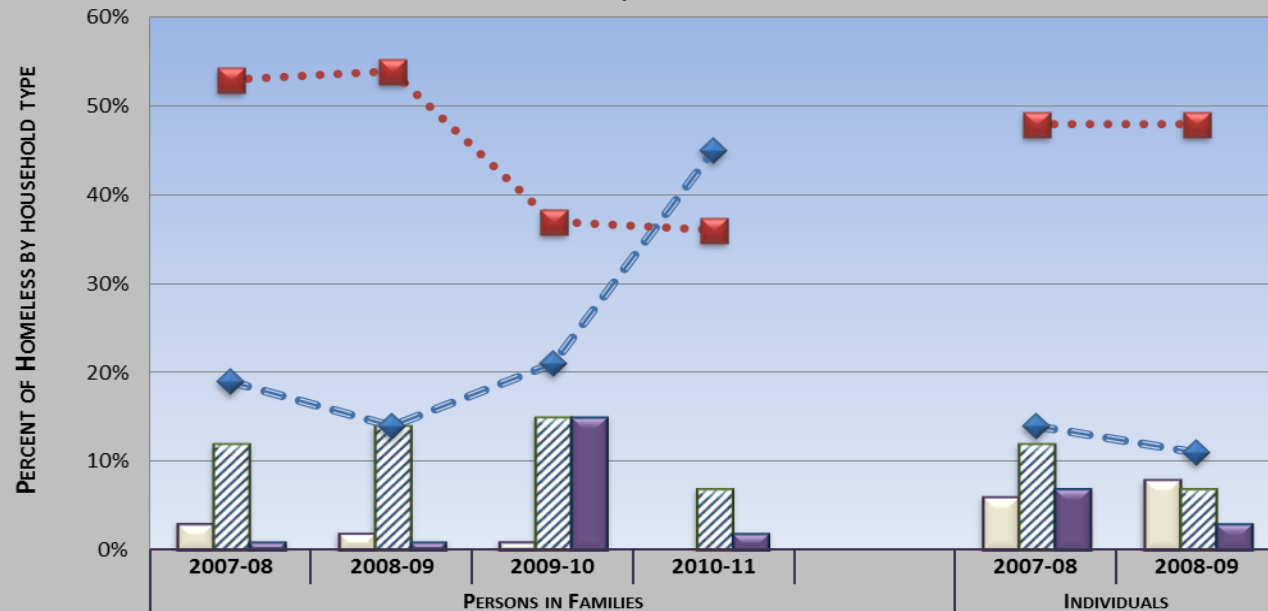
Data for analysis of “previous night living arrangements” are similar to those for age groups. One household type (Persons in Families in Transitional Housing) provides data for 4 consecutive time periods. Data in other categories are limited to 2 years or, in the case of Emergency Shelters, to 1 year.

As analysis of these data for other CoCs has shown, there is a noticeable association between the type of housing and the place the homeless person spent the previous night. The patterns don’t hold true in all CoCs, but the Balance of State CoC does share some of the common features:

- **A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF HOMELESS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER PREVIOUSLY STAYED WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS:** Although the Balance of State CoC has only one year of data for its emergency shelters, in that one year (2010-11) 60 percent of persons in families and 47 percent of individuals spent the prior night with family or friends. The data are lacking to establish trends, but these results are consistent with homeless behavior in several other CoCs.
- **BY CONTRAST, HOMELESS ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING MAY RESORT TO OTHER TYPES OF SHELTER:** Many homeless accepted into transitional housing come from emergency shelters. They may also stay with family or friends, but with much lower frequency.

The chart on the following page provides additional details.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
PRIOR NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT ENTRY
MISSOURI BALANCE OF STATE CoC, 2007-2011



	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		2007-08	2008-09
PERSONS IN FAMILIES						INDIVIDUALS	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TX CENTER OR DETOX	3%	2%	1%	0%		6%	8%
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	12%	14%	15%	7%		12%	7%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	1%	1%	15%	2%		7%	3%
STAYING W FAMILY/FRIENDS	19%	14%	21%	45%		14%	11%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	53%	54%	37%	36%		48%	48%
Homeless Totals (basis for percentages)	254	314	197	139		478	361
ADDITIONAL LIVING ARRANGEMENTS							
Owned Housing Unit	1%	9%	1%	0%		0%	10%
Rented housing unit	7%	2%	1%	0%		4%	4%
Hotel/Motel [no voucher]	2%	1%	5%	5%		3%	1%
Jail/Prison/Juvenile Detention	0%	1%	1%	0%		3%	4%
Psychiatric Facility	0%	1%	0%	0%		1%	2%
Hospital [Non-Psychiatric]	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2%
Other	2%	1%	0%	5%		1%	1%

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (Community-Level), 2007 to 2011. Accessed at HUD's Homelessness Data Exchange website, <http://www.hudhdx.info/>

CONCLUSION

Having a reasonable approximation of the extent of homelessness is essential to development of public policies regarding housing and support services. Equally important is the effort to understand who becomes homeless and why. For example, if many of those seeking shelter have a disability, acting on the assumption that all homeless need is a job may lead to inappropriate programming that ultimately wastes important resources.

That said, in coordinating the Point-In-Time counts and collecting data under less than optimal circumstances, the Continua of Care have a task that is as significant and influential as it is difficult. It should surprise no one that counts of homeless in Missouri show an increase over the last 5 years. With unemployment approaching 10 percent during that period, the impact on housing has been direct and for many devastating. In all of the Missouri CoCs, as well as statewide, tallies of persons without stable housing have grown. Table C.1 illustrates this by ordering the CoCs from highest to lowest percentage increases.

Table C.1
Statistical Increases in Total Homelessness, by Continua of Care
Based on a Comparison of 2007 and 2012 Point-In-Time Counts **

	Increase
St. Charles CoC	85.7%
St. Louis County CoC	51.1%
Kansas City CoC	42.6%
St. Joseph CoC	41.7%
<i>Missouri Statewide</i>	<i>38.0%</i>
Joplin CoC*	23.9%
Missouri Balance of State CoC	23.7%
St. Louis City CoC	2.8%
Springfield CoC	1.8%

*Note: 2012 data for Joplin CoC were excluded from this calculation. If 2012 counts are included in the calculation, the percent increase is 217.9.

** St. Louis City CoC is not listed because it had a slight decrease over the period

The results shown are drawn from Summary Table 1. (See below.) It provides additional statistics from Winter Point-In-Time counts conducted in the years 2007 through 2012. In the bullet points that follow, the research team has summarized some characteristics of the data:

- **APPARENT INCREASES IN THE UNSHELTERED POPULATION:** in some CoCs, these have been significant. (Please note: A high percentage increase can result from low initial numbers, so these statistics should be considered in context. For example, if 2007 had a total of 3 persons and in 2012 this number had grown to 6, the percent change would be a 100 percent increase; a jump from 3 to 9 would indicate an increase of 200 percent.)
- **A DECREASE IN THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS:** In 6 of the 8 CoCs, as well as statewide, the number of persons who identified themselves as “chronically homeless” during the Point-In-Time counts decreased. For the St. Louis City CoC, the decline was substantial (at 45 percent). As was noted in the full report, a high percentage of disabled individuals that receive services from CoC agencies are moving into permanent supportive housing. Since the disabled are included in HUD’s definition of chronically homeless, this transition would impact the numbers for the group as a whole.

- **THE PARADOX OF IMPROVING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND INCREASING HOMELESSNESS:** As the economy recovers and rental vacancies decline, rents have gone up. This puts low-income households that have not benefitted from the expanding labor market in worse, not better, circumstances.
- **VULNERABILITY TO CHANGING SOCIAL TRENDS:** The categories (“subpopulations”) that are an element in the Point-In-Time counts reveal many of the weak points in the social fabric of the United States. The increasing numbers of domestic violence survivors, mentally ill, veterans and persons abusing substances can all be traced, either directly or indirectly, to a lack of public investment in services for the most vulnerable.

The benefit of the Point-In-Time counts is their ability to keep policymakers informed of who homeless are and what may be the approximate number of persons experiencing homelessness. The CoCs and others involved in efforts to support homeless, both within and beyond the scope of HUD’s definition, realize that to treat the counts as the full story would be misleading.

Despite this recognition, there’s a heavy reliance on the PIT data as a piece of primary data collection not replicated elsewhere – although there are efforts afoot to try. Other strategies may emerge, but in the present context the CoCs do a remarkable job with limited resources to obtain the count and exercise due diligence to ensure the accuracy of the records passed on to HUD.

It in no way detracts from their efforts that the research team urges HUD and the larger audience for this information to use the data with caution, with the understanding that the actual numbers are much higher and even more daunting than the statistics presented here can show.

SUMMARY TABLE 1:

CONTINUA OF CARE TOTALS FOR SHELTERED, UNSHELTERED & OVERALL HOMELESS AT POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS
COMPARED TO MISSOURI STATEWIDE

	KANSAS CITY CoC	ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC	ST. LOUIS CITY CoC	ST. JOSEPH CoC	SPRINGFIELD CoC	JOPLIN CoC*	ST. CHARLES CoC	BALANCE OF STATE CoC	MISSOURI STATEWIDE
PERCENT CHANGE: Data from Winter Point-In-Time Counts, Change calculated between 2007 and 2012 <i>Unless otherwise noted, all percents are increases</i>									
. . . In total homelessness	42.6%	51.1%	2.8%	41.7%	1.8%	23.9%	85.7%	23.7%	38.0%
. . . In unsheltered	145.6%	94.4%	40.4% (decrease)	42.9%	19.4%	114.8%	53.1%	7.3%	44.7%
. . . In chronically homeless	28.2% (decrease)	17.5% (decrease)	45.0% (decrease)	130.3%	11.9% (decrease)	151.4%	34.2% (decrease)	20.4%	15.7% (decrease)
AVERAGES: Moving Averages Calculated with Data from Winter Point-In-Time Counts, 2007-2012									
• Average Number, Homeless	2,089	571	1,357	161	595	513	855	1,846	8,000
• <i>Average Annual Percent Change, Homeless Total</i>	7.1%	8.3%	0.6%	7.0%	0.3%	23.1%	12.4%	4.2%	6.4%
• Average Number, Unsheltered	458	144	196	18	126	67	344	514	1,871
• <i>Average Annual Percent Change, Unsheltered</i>	18.0%	13.3%	10.3% (decrease)	7.1%	3.5%	15.3%	8.5%	1.4%	7.4%
• Average Number, Chronically Homeless	443	52	186	52	85	27	31	248	1,125
• <i>Average Annual Percent Change, Chronically Homeless</i>	7.2% (decrease)	3.8% (decrease)	11.9% (decrease)	16.7%	2.5% (decrease)	18.4%	8.4% (decrease)	3.7%	3.4%
RATIOS: Data from Winter Point-In-Time Counts, 2007-2012									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	4 to 1	3 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	4 to 1	7 to 1	2 to 1	3 to 1	3 to 1
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	7%	9%	1%	7%	0%	41%	13%	4%	7%

*Source: PIT and HIC Data Since 2007, pub. December 2012. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Available at: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

*Calculations for the Joplin CoC exclude the amounts for the 2012 period. At this Point-In-Time count, the aftermath of the May 2011 tornado and its impact on the number of homeless is most in evidence. While the CoC had to absorb the increased population, the numbers are outliers that don't reflect the CoC's normal services.

SUMMARY TABLE 2: CONTINUA OF CARE STATISTICS FOR SUBPOPULATIONS, AS COMPARED TO MISSOURI STATEWIDE

NOTE: PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND OTHER CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON A MOVING AVERAGE | ** = NUMBERS TOO SMALL FOR MEANINGFUL CALCULATIONS

	KANSAS CITY CoC	ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC	ST. LOUIS CITY CoC	ST. JOSEPH CoC	SPRINGFIELD CoC	JOPLIN CoC*	ST. CHARLES CoC	BALANCE OF STATE CoC	MISSOURI STATEWIDE
SUBSTANCE ABUSE									
AVERAGES [MOVING AVERAGE]									
Total Substance Abuse Count	462	72	256	43	72	161	23	417	1,486
Average Unsheltered	108	13	20	9	15	**	3	70	235
PERCENT CHANGE									
Total Substance Abuse Count	114.8% increase	218.4% increase	159.3% increase	77.9% increase	138.9% increase	2.3% (decrease)	170.4% increase	62.6% increase	85.9% increase
Unsheltered	290.4% increase	70% increase	173.7% increase	28.6% increase	1,016.7% increase	**	**	140% increase	277.3% increase
Average Annual Percent Change in Total Subpopulation	15.3%	23.2%	23.8%	11.5%	17.4%	0.5% (decrease)	19.9%	9.7%	12.4%
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	3 to 1	4 to 1	12 to 1	4 to 1	2 to 1	**	7 to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	17%	26%	27%	12%	19%	0%	22%	10%	13%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS									
AVERAGES									
Domestic Violence Survivor Count	272	79	136	38	67	28	35	254	902
Average Unsheltered	16	1	12	**	1	0	1	22	49
PERCENT CHANGE									
Subpopulation Count Pct change between 2007 and 2012	61.3% increase	34.5% increase	236.4% increase	120.9% increase	11.2% (decrease)	27.0% (decrease)	68.4% increase	5.9% increase	37.8% increase
Unsheltered	469.2% increase	8.3% increase	291.7% increase	**	**	0%	**	50.0% increase	346.2% increase
Average Annual Percent Change Total Subpopulation	9.6%	5.9%	30.3%	15.8%	2.4% (decrease)	6.3% (decrease)	10.4%	1.1% increase	6.4%
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	16 to 1	59 to 1	14 to 1	**	66 to 1	**	31 to 1	11 to 1	17 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	10%	6%	35%	17%	2% (decrease)	6% (decrease)	11%	1%	7%

Source: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations for years 2007 to 2012. Downloaded from <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHomelessRpts>

	KANSAS CITY CoC	ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC	ST. LOUIS CITY CoC	ST. JOSEPH CoC	SPRINGFIELD CoC	JOPLIN CoC*	ST. CHARLES CoC	BALANCE OF STATE CoC	MISSOURI STATEWIDE
MENTALLY ILL									
AVERAGES									
Total Count of Mentally Ill	343	63	212	46	62	24	125	222	1,076
Average Unsheltered	75	13	23	12	19	0	5	82	226
PERCENT CHANGE									
Subpopulation Count Pct change between 2007 and 2012	320.7% increase	244.4% increase	242.6% increase	35.1% increase	0.7% increase	40.0% increase	1,120% increase	26.9% (decrease)	119.1% increase
Unsheltered	306.3% increase	137.5% increase	173.8% increase	13.0% increase	415.4% increase	NO CHANGE	**	113.5% (decrease)	251.4% increase
Average Annual Percent Change Total Subpopulation	28.7%	24.7%	30.8%	6.0%	0.1%	6.7%	50.0%	6.3% (decrease)	15.7%
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	4 to 1	4 to 1	8 to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	**	23 to 1	2 to 1	4 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	33%	28%	36%	6%	0%	7%	65%	6% (decrease)	17%
VETERANS									
AVERAGES									
Total Count of Veterans	213	32	97	30	25	82	4	129	604
Average Unsheltered	78	4	11	4	11	2	3	26	119
PERCENT CHANGE: 2007-2012									
Homeless Count Pct change between 2007 and 2012	145.2% increase	525.0% increase	307.2% increase	71.0% increase	58.1% increase	6.9% (decrease)	366.7% increase	168.3% increase	120.8% increase
Unsheltered	308.5% increase	44.4% decrease	72.0% increase	33.3% (decrease)	412.5% increase	**	**	121.4% increase	371.3% increase
Average Annual Percent Change in Total	22.4%	45.8%	46.8%	21.6%	11.5%	1.8% (decrease)	38.5%	24.7%	19.8%
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	2 to 1	7 to 1	8 to 1	6 to 1	1 to 1	**	3 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	25%	58%	60%	24%	12%	2% (decrease)	47%	28%	22%

** Values too low or unsuitable for meaningful calculation due to insufficient entries

	KANSAS CITY CoC	ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC	ST. LOUIS CITY CoC	ST. JOSEPH CoC	SPRINGFIELD CoC	JOPLIN CoC*	ST. CHARLES CoC	BALANCE OF STATE CoC	MISSOURI STATEWIDE
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH									
AVERAGES									
Count of Unaccompanied Youth (Total)	29	3	6	8	7	**	20	23	93
Average Unsheltered	3	**	0	0	**	0	0	2	6
PERCENT CHANGE									
Subpopulation Count Pct change between 2007 and 2012	265.4% increase	250.0%	**	100% (decrease)	79.2% (decrease)	**	63.6% (decrease)	72.7% increase	43.8% increase
Unsheltered	100% (decrease)	**	**	NO CHANGE	**	**	NO CHANGE	66.7% (decrease)	87.5% (decrease)
Average Annual Percent Change in Total	25.9%	25.1%	**	**	31.4% (decrease)	**	20.2% (decrease)	10.9%	7.2
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	8 to 1	**	**	**	**	**	**	11 to 1	14 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	30%	28%	**	**	27% (decrease)	**	18% (decrease)	12%	7%
PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS									
AVERAGES									
Total Count of Persons with HIV/AIDS	97	1	28	**	2	**	**	5	133
Average Unsheltered	3	**	**	0	1	0	0	**	10
PERCENT CHANGE									
Subpopulation Count Pct change between 2007 and 2012	38.3% (decrease)	150.0%	2,300.0%	**	20.0% increase	**	**	87.1% (decrease)	10.4% (decrease)
Unsheltered	800.0% increase	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	52.7% (decrease)
Average Annual Percent Change in Total	9% (decrease)	18.3%	63.6%	**	3.6%	**	**	40.9% (decrease)	2.2% (decrease)
RATIOS									
Sheltered to Unsheltered	32 to 1	**	**	**	1 to 1	**	**	4 to 1	13 to 1
SUBPOPULATION GROWTH RATE	9% (decrease)	20%	89%	**	4%	**	**	34% (decrease)	2.0% (decrease)

** Values too low or unsuitable for meaningful calculation due to insufficient entries